



European Organization for Certification

A CERT Organic Standard

**Laying down detailed rules for the
production, labelling and control of
organic products in third countries**

Equivalent to European Regulations (EC)
834/2007, 889/2008 & 1235/2008

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Title I Aim, Scope and Definitions

Article 1 Aim & Scope

1. Aim

1. This Standard provides the basis for the sustainable development of organic production while ensuring the effective functioning of the market, guaranteeing fair competition, ensuring consumer confidence and protecting consumer interests.

It establishes common objectives and principles to underpin the rules set out under this Standard concerning:

- (a) All stages of production, preparation and distribution of organic products and their control;
- (b) The use of indications referring to organic production in labelling and advertising.

2. This Standard lays down specific rules on organic production, labelling and control in respect of products referred in paragraph (2) of this Article (Scope).

2. Scope

2.1. This Standard shall apply to the following products originating from agriculture, including aquaculture, where such products are placed on the market or are intended to be placed on the market:

A: Unprocessed plant products;

B: Live animals or unprocessed animal products;

This Standard **shall apply only** to the following livestock species: bovine including bubalus and bison, equidae, porcine, ovine, caprine, poultry (species as mentioned in Annex III of this Standard) and bees.

C: Unprocessed aquaculture products and algae;

Concerning the unprocessed aquaculture products and algae, this Standard lays down detailed production rules for the collection and farming of seaweed. It applies to the production of all multi-cellular marine algae or phytoplankton and micro-algae. This Standard **shall apply only** to the following aquaculture animals: Echinoderms, molluscs and species of fish and crustaceans as listed in article 24 of this Standard. It applies mutatis mutandis to zooplankton, micro-crustaceans, rotifers, worms and other aquatic feed animals.

D: Processed agricultural products for use as food;

E: Processed agricultural products for use as feed;

This Standard shall also apply to yeasts used as food or feed which shall be calculated as ingredients of agricultural origin.

F: Vegetative propagating material and seeds for cultivation;

2.2. The products of hunting and fishing of wild animals **shall not be considered** as organic production.

2.3. This Standard shall apply to any operator involved in activities, at any stage of production, preparation and distribution, relating to the products set out in paragraph 2.1.

However, mass catering operations shall not be subject to this Standard.

2.4. This Standard shall apply without prejudice to the applicable legal requirements imposed by the authorities of each of the third countries concerned.

Article 2

1. Definitions I

For the purposes of this Standard, the following definitions shall apply:

- a. **‘organic production’** means the use of the production method compliant with the rules established in this Standard, at all stages of production, preparation and distribution;
- b. **‘stages of production, preparation and distribution’** means any stage from and including the primary production of an organic product up to and including its storage, processing, transport, sale or supply to the final consumer, and where relevant labelling, advertising, export and subcontracting activities;
- c. **‘organic’** means coming from or related to organic production;
- d. **‘operator’** means the natural or legal persons responsible for ensuring that the requirements of this Standard are met within the organic business under their control;
- e. **‘plant production’** means production of agricultural crop products including harvesting of wild plant products for commercial purposes;
- f. **‘livestock production’** means the production of domestic or domesticated terrestrial animals, including insects;
- g. **‘aquaculture’** means aquaculture as defined in point (25) of Article 4(1) of Regulation (EU) No 1380/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council¹;
- h. **‘conversion’** means the transition from non-organic to organic farming within a given period of time, during which the provisions concerning the organic production have been applied;
- i. **‘preparation’** means the operations of preserving and/or processing of organic products, , and also packaging, labelling and/or alterations made to the labelling concerning the organic production method;
- j. the definitions of **‘food’**, **‘feed’** and **‘placing on the market’** are those given in Regulation (EC) No 178/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 28 January 2002 laying down the general principles and requirements of food law, establishing the European Food Safety Authority and laying down procedures in matters of food safety²;
- k. **‘labelling’** means any terms, words, particulars, trademarks, brand name, pictorial matter or symbol relating to and placed on any packaging, document, notice, label, board, ring or collar accompanying or referring to a product;
- l. the definition of **‘pre-packaged foodstuff’** is that given in Article 1(3)(b) of Directive 2000/13/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 March 2000 on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to the labelling, presentation and advertising of foodstuffs³;
- m. **‘advertising’** means any representation to the public, by any means other than a label, that is intended or is likely to influence and shape attitude, beliefs and behaviors in order to promote directly or indirectly the sale of organic products;
- n. **‘competent authority’** means the central authority of a Member State in the European Union, competent for the organisation of official controls in the field of organic production in accordance with the provisions set out under the EU Regulation on organic production and labelling of organic products, or any other authority on which that competence has been

¹ Regulation (EU) No 1380/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2013 on the Common Fisheries Policy, amending Council Regulations (EC) No 1954/2003 and (EC) No 1224/2009 and repealing Council Regulations (EC) No 2371/2002 and (EC) No 639/2004 and Council Decision 2004/585/EC (OJ L 354, 28.12.2013, p. 22).

² OJ L 31, 1.2.2002, p. 1. Regulation as last amended by Commission Regulation (EC) No 575/2006 (OJ L 100, 8.4.2006, p. 3).

³ OJ L 109, 6.5.2000, p. 29. Directive as last amended by Commission Directive 2006/142/EC (OJ L 368, 23.12.2006, p. 110).

- conferred to; it shall also include, where appropriate, the corresponding authority of a third country;
- o. **‘control authority’** means a public administrative organisation of a Member State in the European Union to which the competent authority has conferred, in whole or in part, its competence for the inspection and certification in the field of organic production in accordance with the provisions set out under the EU Regulation on organic production and labelling of organic products; it shall also include, where appropriate, the corresponding authority of a third country or the corresponding authority operating in a third country;
 - p. **‘control body’** means an independent private third party carrying out inspection and certification in the field of organic production in accordance with the provisions set out under the EU Regulation on organic production and labelling of organic products; it shall also include, where appropriate, the corresponding body of a third country or the corresponding body operating in a third country;
 - q. **‘mark of conformity’** means the assertion of conformity to a particular set of standards or other normative documents in the form of a mark;
 - r. the definition of **‘ingredients’** is that given in Article 6(4) of Directive 2000/13/EC;
 - s. the definition of **‘plant protection products’** is that given in Council Directive 91/414/EEC of 15 July 1991 concerning the placing of plant protection products on the market⁴;
 - t. the definition of **‘Genetically modified organism (GMO)’** is that given in Directive 2001/18/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 March 2001 on the deliberate release into the environment of genetically modified organisms and repealing Council Directive 90/220/EEC⁵ and which is not obtained through the techniques of genetic modifications listed in Annex I.B of that Directive;
 - u. **‘produced from GMOs’** means derived in whole or in part from GMOs but not containing or consisting of GMOs;
 - v. **‘produced by GMOs’** means derived by using a GMO as the last living organism in the production process, but not containing or consisting of GMOs nor produced from GMOs;
 - w. the definition of **‘feed additives’** is that given in Regulation (EC) No 1831/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 September 2003 on additives for use in animal nutrition;⁶
 - x. **‘equivalent’**, in describing different systems or measures, means that they are capable of meeting the same objectives and principles by applying rules which ensure the same level of assurance of conformity;
 - y. **‘processing aid’** means any substance not consumed as a food ingredient by itself, intentionally used in the processing of raw materials, foods or their ingredients, to fulfil a certain technological purpose during treatment or processing and which may result in the unintentional but technically unavoidable presence of residues of the substance or its derivatives in the final product, provided that these residues do not present any health risk and do not have any technological effect on the finished product;
 - z. the definition of **‘ionising radiation’** is that given in Council Directive 96/29/Euratom of 13 May 1996 laying down basic safety standards for the protection of the health of workers and the general public against the dangers arising from ionising radiation⁷ and as restricted by Article 1(2) of Directive 1999/2/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 February 1999 on the approximation of the laws of the Member States concerning foods and food ingredients treated with ionising radiation⁸.

⁴ OJ L 230, 19.8.1991, p. 1. Directive as last amended by Commission Directive 2007/31/EC (OJ L 140, 1.6.2007, p. 44).

⁵ OJ L 106, 17.4.2001, p. 1. Regulation as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 1830/2003 (OJ L 268, 18.10.2003, p. 24).

⁶ OJ L 268, 18.10.2003, p. 29. Regulation as amended by Commission Regulation (EC) No 378/2005 (OJ L 59, 5.3.2005, p. 8).

⁷ OJ L 159, 29.6.1996, p. 1.

⁸ OJ L 66, 13.3.1999, p. 16. Directive as amended by Regulation (EC) No 1882/2003 (OJ L 284, 31.10.2003, p. 1).

- aa. **'mass catering operations'** means the preparation of organic products in restaurants, hospitals, canteens and other similar food business at the point of sale or delivery to the final consumer.

2. Definitions II

- a. **'non-organic'**: means not coming from or not related to a production in accordance to this Standard;
- b. **'veterinary medicinal products'**: means products as defined in Article 1(2) of Directive 2001/82/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the Community code relating to veterinary medicinal products;
- c. **'importer'** means the natural or legal person within the European Union who presents a consignment for release for free circulation into the European Union, either in person, or through a representative;
- d. **'first consignee'** means the natural or legal person to whom the imported consignment is delivered and who will receive it for further preparation and/or marketing;
- e. **'holding'** means all the production units operated under a single management for the purpose of producing agricultural products;
- f. **'production unit'** means all assets to be used for a production sector such as production premises, land parcels, pasturages, open air areas, livestock buildings, fish ponds, containment systems for seaweed or aquaculture animals, shore or seabed concessions, the premises for the storage of crops, crop products, seaweed products, animal products, raw materials and any other input relevant for this specific production sector;
- g. **'hydroponic production'** means the method of growing plants with their roots in a mineral nutrient solution only or in an inert medium, such as perlite, gravel or mineral wool to which a nutrient solution is added;
- h. **'veterinary treatment'** means all courses of a curative or preventive treatment against one occurrence of a specific disease
- i. **'in-conversion feedingstuffs'** means feedingstuffs produced during the conversion period to organic production, with the exclusion of those harvested in the 12 months following the beginning of the conversion as referred to in Article 12(1)(a) of this Standard;
- j. **'closed recirculation aquaculture facility'** means a facility where aquaculture takes place within an enclosed environment on land or on a vessel involving the recirculation of water, and depending on permanent external energy input to stabilize the environment for the aquaculture animals;
- k. **'energy from renewable sources'** means renewable non-fossil energy sources: wind, solar, geothermal, wave, tidal, hydropower, landfill gas, sewage treatment plant gas and biogases;
- l. **'hatchery'** means a place of breeding, hatching and rearing through the early life stages of aquaculture animals, finfish and shellfish in particular;
- m. **'nursery'** means a place where an intermediate farming system, between the hatchery and grow-out stages is applied. The nursery stage is completed within the first third of the production cycle with the exception of species undergoing a smoltification process;
- n. **'pollution'** in the framework of aquaculture and seaweed production means the direct or indirect introduction into the aquatic environment of substances or energy as defined in Directive 2008/56/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council and in Directive 2000/60/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council, in the waters where they respectively apply;

- o. **'polyculture'** in the framework of aquaculture and seaweed production, means the rearing of two or more species usually from different trophic levels in the same culture unit;
- p. **'production cycle'** in the framework of aquaculture and seaweed production, means the lifespan of an aquaculture animal or seaweed from the earliest life stage to harvesting;
- q. **'Locally grown species'** in the framework of aquaculture and seaweed production, means those which are neither alien nor locally absent species;
- r. **'stocking density'** in the framework of aquaculture, means the live weight of animals per cubic meter of water at any time during the grow-out phase and in the case of flatfish and shrimp the weight per square meter of surface;
- s. **'control file'** means all the information and documents transmitted by an operator for the purposes of the control system, and all the relevant information and documents relating to that operator or the activities of that operator held by A CERT, with the exception of information or documents that have no bearing on the operation of the control system;
- t. **'preserving'** means any action, different from farming and harvesting, that is carried out on products, but which does not qualify as processing as defined in point (u), including all actions referred to in point (n) of Article 2(1) of Regulation (EC) No 852/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁹ and excluding packaging or labelling of the product;
- u. **'Processing'** means any action referred to in point (m) of Article 2(1) of Regulation (EC) No 852/2004, including the use of substances referred to in Article 27(2)(a) this Standard. Packaging or labelling operations shall not be considered as processing.

3. Definitions III

- a. **'certificate of inspection'**: means the certificate of inspection referred to in Article 80 of this Standard covering one consignment;
- b. **'documentary evidence'**: means the document referred to in Article 79 of this Standard, for which the model is set out in Annex XII of this Standard;
- c. **'consignment'**: means a quantity of products under one or more Combined Nomenclature codes, covered by a single certificate of inspection, conveyed by the same means of transport and imported from the same third country;
- d. **'aquaculture products'** means aquaculture products as defined in point 34 of Article 4(1) of Regulation (EU) No 1380/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council¹⁰;
- e. **'unprocessed'**: means unprocessed as used in the definition of unprocessed products in point (n) of Article 2(1) of Regulation (EC) No 852/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council, irrespective of packaging or labelling operations;
- f. **'processed products'** means processed as used in the definition of processed products in point (o) of Article 2(1) of Regulation (EC) No 852/2004, irrespective of packaging or labelling operations;

⁹ Regulation (EC) No 852/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 April 2004 on the hygiene of foodstuffs (OJ L 139, 30.4.2004, p. 1).

¹⁰ Regulation (EU) No 1380/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2013 on the Common Fisheries Policy, amending Council Regulations (EC) No 1954/2003 and (EC) No 1224/2009 and repealing Council Regulations (EC) No 2371/2002 and (EC) No 639/2004 and Council Decision 2004/585/EC (OJ L 354, 28.12.2013, p. 22).

Title II

Objectives and principles for organic production

Article 3

Objectives

Organic production shall pursue the following general objectives:

- a) establish a sustainable management system for agriculture that:
 - i. respects nature's systems and cycles and sustains and enhances the health of soil, water, plants and animals and the balance between them;
 - ii. contributes to a high level of biological diversity;
 - iii. makes responsible use of energy and the natural resources, such as water, soil, organic matter and air;
 - iv. respects high animal welfare standards and in particular meets animals' species-specific behavioural needs;
- b) aim at producing products of high quality;
- c) aim at producing a wide variety of foods and other agricultural products that respond to consumers' demand for goods produced by the use of processes that do not harm the environment, human health, plant health or animal health and welfare.

Article 4

Overall principles

Organic production shall be based on the following principles:

- a) the appropriate design and management of biological processes based on ecological systems using natural resources which are internal to the system by methods that:
 - i. use living organisms and mechanical production methods;
 - ii. practice land-related crop cultivation and livestock production or practice aquaculture which complies with the principle of sustainable exploitation of fisheries;
 - iii. exclude the use of GMOs and products produced from or by GMOs with the exception of veterinary medicinal products;
 - iv. are based on risk assessment, and the use of precautionary and preventive measures, when appropriate;
- b) the restriction of the use of external inputs. Where external inputs are required or the appropriate management practices and methods referred to in paragraph (a) do not exist, these shall be limited to:
 - i. inputs from organic production;
 - ii. natural or naturally-derived substances;
 - iii. low solubility mineral fertilisers;
- c) the strict limitation of the use of chemically synthesized inputs to exceptional cases these being:
 - i. where the appropriate management practices do not exist; and
 - ii. the external inputs referred to in paragraph (b) are not available on the market; or
 - iii. where the use of external inputs referred to in paragraph (b) contributes to unacceptable environmental impacts;
- d) the adaptation, where necessary, and within the framework of this Standard, of the rules of organic production taking account of sanitary status, regional differences in climate and local conditions, stages of development and specific husbandry practices.

Article 5

Specific principles applicable to farming

In addition to the overall principles set out in Article 4, organic farming shall be based on the following specific principles:

- a. the maintenance and enhancement of soil life and natural soil fertility, soil stability and soil biodiversity preventing and combating soil compaction and soil erosion, and the nourishing of plants primarily through the soil ecosystem;
- b. the minimization of the use of non-renewable resources and off-farm inputs;
- c. the recycling of wastes and by-products of plant and animal origin as input in plant and livestock production;
- d. taking account of the local or regional ecological balance when taking production decisions;
- e. the maintenance of animal health by encouraging the natural immunological defence of the animal, as well as the selection of appropriate breeds and husbandry practices;
- f. the maintenance of plant health by preventative measures, such as the choice of appropriate species and varieties resistant to pests and diseases, appropriate crop rotations, mechanical and physical methods and the protection of natural enemies of pests;
- g. the practice of site-adapted and land-related livestock production;
- h. the observance of a high level of animal welfare respecting species-specific needs;
- i. the production of products of organic livestock from animals that have been raised on organic holdings since birth or hatching and throughout their life;
- j. the choice of breeds having regard to the capacity of animals to adapt to local conditions, their vitality and their resistance to disease or health problems;
- k. the feeding of livestock with organic feed composed of agricultural ingredients from organic farming and of natural non-agricultural substances;
- l. the application of animal husbandry practices, which enhance the immune system and strengthen the natural defence against diseases, in particular including regular exercise and access to open air areas and pastureland where appropriate;
- m. the exclusion of rearing artificially induced polyploid animals;
- n. the maintenance of the biodiversity of natural aquatic ecosystems, the continuing health of the aquatic environment and the quality of surrounding aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems in aquaculture production;
- o. the feeding of aquatic organisms with feed from sustainable exploitation of fisheries as defined in Article 3 of Council Regulation (EC) No 2371/2002 of 20 December 2002 on the conservation and sustainable exploitation of fisheries resources under the Common Fisheries Policy¹¹ or with organic feed composed of agricultural ingredients from organic farming and of natural non-agricultural substances.

Article 6

Specific principles applicable to processing of organic food

In addition to the overall principles set out in Article 4, the production of processed organic food shall be based on the following specific principles:

- a) the production of organic food from organic agricultural ingredients, except where an ingredient is not available on the market in organic form;

¹¹ OJ L 358, 31.12.2002, p. 59.

- b) the restriction of the use of food additives, of non-organic ingredients with mainly technological and sensory functions and of micronutrients and processing aids, so that they are used to a minimum extent and only in case of essential technological need or for particular nutritional purposes;
- c) the exclusion of substances and processing methods that might be misleading regarding the true nature of the product;
- d) the processing of food with care, preferably with the use of biological, mechanical and physical methods.

Article 7

Specific principles applicable to processing of organic feed

In addition to the overall principles set out in Article 4, the production of processed organic feed shall be based on the following specific principles:

- a) the production of organic feed from organic feed materials, except where a feed material is not available on the market in organic form;
- b) the restriction of the use of feed additives and processing aids to a minimum extent and only in case of essential technological or zootechnical needs or for particular nutritional purposes;
- c) the exclusion of substances and processing methods that might be misleading as to the true nature of the product;
- d) the processing of feed with care, preferably with the use of biological, mechanical and physical methods.

Title III
General rules on production, processing, packaging, transport and storage of organic products

Chapter 1
General production rules

Article 8
Prohibition on the use of GMOs

1. GMOs and products produced from or by GMOs shall not be used as food, feed, processing aids, plant protection products, fertilizers, soil conditioners, seeds, vegetative propagating material, micro-organisms and animals in organic production.
2. For the purpose of the prohibition referred to in paragraph 1 concerning GMOs or products produced from GMOs for food and feed, operators may rely on the labels accompanying a product or any other accompanying document, affixed or provided pursuant to Directive 2001/18/EC, Regulation (EC) 1829/2003 of the European Parliament and the Council of 22 September 2003 on genetically modified food and feed¹² or Regulation (EC) 1830/2003 concerning the traceability and labelling of genetically modified organisms and the traceability of food and feed products produced from genetically modified organisms.

Operators may assume that no GMOs or products produced from GMOs have been used in the manufacture of purchased food and feed products when the latter are not labelled, or accompanied by a document, pursuant to those Regulations, unless they have obtained other information indicating that labelling of the products in question is not in conformity with those Regulations.

3. For the purpose of the prohibition referred to in paragraph 1, with regard to products not being food or feed, or products produced by GMOs, operators using such non-organic products purchased from third parties shall require the vendor to confirm that the products supplied have not been produced from or by GMOs.

Article 9
Prohibition on the use of ionizing radiation

The use of ionizing radiation for the treatment of organic food or feed, or of raw materials used in organic food or feed is prohibited.

Article 10
Exceptional production rules

1. A CERT may, in accordance with conditions set out in paragraph 2 of this Article and subject to the objectives and principles laid down in Title II, provide for the granting of exceptions from the production rules laid down in Titles III & IV of this Standard.
2. Exceptions as referred to in paragraph 1 shall be kept to a minimum and, where appropriate, limited in time and may only be provided for in the following cases:
 - a. where they are necessary in order to ensure that organic production can be initiated or maintained on holdings confronted with climatic, geographical or structural constraints;

¹² OJ L 268, 18.10.2003, p. 1. Regulation as amended by Commission Regulation (EC) No 1981/2006 (OJ L 368, 23.12.2006, p. 99).

- b. where it is necessary in order to ensure access to feed, seed and vegetative propagating material, live animals and other farm inputs, where such inputs are not available on the market in organic form;
- c. where it is necessary in order to ensure access to ingredients of agricultural origin, where such ingredients are not available on the market in organic form;
- d. where they are necessary in order to solve specific problems related to the management of organic livestock;
- e. where they are necessary with regard to the use of specific products and substances in the processing referred to in Article 28(2)(a) of this Standard in order to ensure production of well-established food products in organic form;
- f. where temporary measures are necessary in order to allow organic production to continue or recommence in the case of catastrophic circumstances;
- g. where it is necessary to use food additives and other substances as set out in Article 28(2)(a) of this Standard or feed additives and other substances as set out in Article 25(1)(d) and such substances are not available on the market other than produced by GMOs;
- h. where the use of food additives and other substances as set out in Article 25(1)(d) or feed additives as set out in Article 25(1)(d) is required on the basis of Community law or national law.

Chapter 2

Farm production

Article 11

General farm production rules

The entire agricultural holding shall be managed in compliance with the requirements applicable to organic production.

However, a holding may be split up into clearly separated units or aquaculture production sites which are not all managed under organic production. As regards animals, different species shall be involved. As regards aquaculture the same species may be involved, provided that there is adequate separation between the production sites. As regards plants, different varieties that can be easily differentiated shall be involved.

Where, in accordance with the second subparagraph, not all units of a holding are used for organic production, the operator shall keep the land, and products used for, or produced by, the organic units separate from those used for, or produced by, the non-organic units and keep adequate records to show the separation.

Article 12

Conversion rules

1. The following rules shall apply to a farm on which organic production is started:
 - a) the conversion period shall start at the earliest when the operator has notified his activity to A CERT and subjected his holding to the A CERT control system;
 - b) during the conversion period all rules established by this Standard shall apply;
 - c) conversion periods specific to the type of crop or animal production shall be defined;
 - d) on a holding or unit partly under organic production and partly in conversion to organic production, the operator shall keep the organically produced and in-conversion products separate and the animals separate or readily separable and keep adequate records to show the separation;

- e) animals and animal products produced during the conversion period referred to in subparagraph (d) shall not be marketed with the indications referred to in Title VI used in the labelling and advertising of products.

2. The measures and conditions necessary for the implementation of the rules contained in this Article, and in particular the periods referred to in paragraph 1(c) to (f) are defined as follows:

2.1. Concerning Plant and plant products

2.1.1. For plants and plant products to be considered organic, the production rules as referred to in Articles 8, 9, 10 of Chapter 1 and of Articles 13-20 of Chapter 2 of this Standard and where applicable the exceptional production rules, as referred to in Article 10 of this Standard, must have been applied on the parcels during a conversion period of:

- a) At least two years before sowing, or;
- b) In the case of grassland or perennial forage, at least two years before its use as feed from organic farming, or;
- c) In the case of perennial crops other than forage, at least three years before the first harvest of organic products.

2.1.2. In order to determine the conversion period referred to in point 2.1.1. a period immediately preceding the date of the start of the conversion period, may be taken into account. For this purpose, A CERT may decide to recognize retroactively as being part of the conversion period any previous period in which:

- a) the land parcels were subject of measures defined in an official programme for the protection of environment or in another official equivalent programme, provided that the measures concerned ensure that products not authorised for organic production have not been used on those parcels, or;
- b) The parcels were natural or agricultural areas which were not treated with products not authorized for organic production.

The period referred to in point (b) of the first subparagraph can be taken into consideration retroactively only where satisfactory proof has been furnished to A CERT allowing it to satisfy itself that the conditions were met for a period of at least three years.

2.1.3. A CERT may decide, in certain cases, where the land had been contaminated with products not authorized for organic production, to extend the conversion period beyond the period referred to in paragraph 2.1.1.

2.1.4. In the case of parcels which have already been converted to or were in the process of conversion to organic farming, and which are treated with a product not authorized for organic production, A CERT **may shorten** the conversion period referred to in paragraph 2.1.1, in the following two cases:

- a) Parcels treated with a product not authorized for organic production as part of a compulsory disease or pest control measure imposed by the Competent Authority of the Third Country. In this case, A CERT shall submit a documentation to the Commission justifying the fact that the treatment as well as the substance used is compulsory..
- b) Parcels treated with a product not authorized for organic production as part of scientific tests approved by the Competent Authority of the Third Country. In this case, A CERT shall submit a documentation for the scientific tests approved by the competent authority of the third country.

In the cases provided for in points (a) and (b) above, the length of the conversion period shall be fixed taking into account of the following factors:

- a) The process of degradation of the product concerned shall guarantee, at the end of the conversion period, an insignificant level of residues in the soil and, in the case of a perennial crop, in the plant.
- b) The harvest following the treatment may not be sold with reference to organic production methods.

2.2. Concerning Seaweed and Micro-algae in terrestrial fresh or brackish water

- d) The conversion period for, a seaweed harvesting site and micro-algae harvest, shall be six months.
- e) The conversion period for a seaweed cultivation unit and new micro-algae cultivation, shall be the longer of six (6) months or one full production cycle.

2.3. Specific conversion rules for land associated with organic livestock production

- a) The conversion rules as referred to in paragraph 2.1 shall apply to the whole area of the production unit on which animal feed is produced.
- b) Notwithstanding the provisions in paragraph a), the conversion period may be reduced to one year for pasturages and open air areas used by non-herbivore species.

This period may be reduced to six (6) months where the land concerned has not during the last year, received treatments with products not authorized for organic production.

2.4. Livestock and livestock products

2.4.1. Where non-organic livestock has been brought onto a holding in accordance with paragraph 1.3 of Article 22 of this Standard and if livestock products are to be sold as organic products, the production rules as referred to in Articles 8, 9, 11 and 22 of this Standard must have been applied for at least:

- a) 12 months in the case of equidae and bovines, including buballus and bison species, for meat production, and in any case at least three quarters of their lifetime;
- b) six months in the case of small ruminants and pigs and animals for milk production;
- c) 10 weeks in the case of poultry for meat production, brought in before they are three days old;
- d) six weeks in the case of poultry for egg production.

2.4.2. Where non-organic animals exist on a holding at the beginning of the conversion period, in accordance with paragraph 1.3 of Article 22 of this Standard their products may be deemed organic if there is simultaneous conversion of the complete production unit, including livestock, pasturage and/or any land used for animal feed. The total combined conversion period for both existing animals and their offspring, pasturage and/or any land used for animal feed, may be reduced to 24 months, if the animals are mainly fed with products from the production unit.

2.5. Bees

2.5.1. Beekeeping products can be sold with references to the organic production method only when the organic production rules have been complied with for at least one year.

2.5.2. The conversion period for apiaries does not apply in the case of application of paragraph 3 of Article 23 of this Standard.

2.5.3. During the conversion period the wax shall be replaced with wax coming from organic beekeeping.

2.6. Aquaculture animal production

2.6.1. The following conversion periods for aquaculture production units shall apply for the following types of aquaculture facilities including the existing aquaculture animals:

- a) For facilities that cannot be drained, cleaned and disinfected, a conversion period of 24 months;
- b) for facilities that have been drained, or fallowed, a conversion period of 12 months;
- c) For facilities that have been drained, cleaned and disinfected a conversion period of six months;
- d) For open water facilities including those farming bivalve molluscs, a three month conversion period.

2.6.2 A CERT shall not shorten retroactively the conversion period of aquaculture animals.

Article 13

Plant production rules

1. In addition to the general farm production rules laid down in Articles 11, the following rules shall apply to organic plant production:

- a) Organic plant production shall use tillage and cultivation practices that maintain or increase soil organic matter, enhance soil stability and soil biodiversity, and prevent soil compaction and soil erosion;
- b) the fertility and biological activity of the soil shall be maintained and increased by multiannual crop rotation including legumes and other green manure crops, and by the application of livestock manure or organic material, both preferably composted, from organic production;
- c) the use of biodynamic preparations is allowed.

Article 14

Exceptional production rules related to climatic, geographical or structural constraints in accordance with Article 10(2)(a) of this Standard:

Parallel production

Where the conditions laid down in Article 10(2)(a) of this Standard apply, a producer may run organic and non-organic production units in the same area:

- a) In the case of the production of perennial crops, which require a cultivation period of at least three years, where varieties cannot be easily differentiated, provided the following conditions are met:
 - i. the production in question forms part of a conversion plan in respect of which the producer gives a firm undertaking and which provides for the beginning of the conversion of the last part of the area concerned to organic production in the shortest possible period which may not in any event exceed a maximum of five years.
 - ii. Appropriate measures have been taken to ensure the permanent separation of the products obtained from each unit concerned.
 - iii. A CERT is notified of the harvest of each of the products concerned at least 48 hours in advance.
 - iv. Upon completion of the harvest, the producer informs A CERT of the exact quantities harvested on the units concerned and of the measures applied to separate the products.
 - v. The conversion plan and the control measures referred to in Chapter 2 and 3 of Title VII of this Standard have been approved by A CERT. This approval shall be confirmed each year after the start of the conversion plan.
- b) In the case of areas intended for agricultural research or formal education agreed by A CERT and provided the conditions set out in point (a), (ii), (iii) and (iv) and the relevant part of point (v) are met;
- c) In the case of production of seed, vegetative propagating material and transplants and provided the conditions set out in points (a), (ii), (iii) and (iv) and the relevant part of point (v) are met;
- d) In the case of grassland exclusively used for grazing.

Article 15

Soil management and fertilization

1. Mineral nitrogen fertilisers shall not be used.
2. All plant production techniques used shall prevent or minimize any contribution to the contamination of the environment.
3. Where the nutritional needs of plants cannot be met by measures provided for in Article 13 of this Standard, only fertilizers and soil conditioners referred to in Annex I to this Standard may be used in organic production and only to the extent necessary. Operators shall keep documentary evidence of the need to use the product.

Fertilisers and soil conditioners may only be used if they have been authorized for use in organic production as set out in article 25 of this Standard.

4. The total amount of livestock manure, as defined in Council Directive 91/676/EEC¹³ concerning the protection of waters against pollution caused by nitrates from agricultural sources, applied on the holding may not exceed 170 kg of nitrogen per year/hectare of agricultural area used. This limit shall only apply to the use of farmyard manure, dried farmyard manure and dehydrated poultry manure, composted animal excrements, including poultry manure, composted farmyard manure and liquid animal excrements.
5. Organic-production holdings may establish written cooperation agreements exclusively with other holdings and enterprises which comply with the organic production rules, with the intention of spreading surplus manure from organic production. The maximum limit as referred to in above paragraph 4 shall be calculated on the basis of all of the organic production units involved in such cooperation.
6. Appropriate preparations of micro-organisms may be used to improve the overall condition of the soil or the availability of nutrients in the soil or in the crops.
7. For compost activation appropriate plant-based preparations or preparations of micro-organisms may be used.

Article 16

Prohibition of hydroponic production

Hydroponic production is prohibited.

Article 17

Pest, disease and weed management

1. The prevention of damage caused by pests, diseases and weeds shall rely primarily on the protection by natural enemies, the choice of species and varieties, crop rotation, cultivation techniques and thermal processes.
2. Where plants cannot be adequately protected from pests and diseases by measures provided for in paragraph 1 and in Article 13 of this Standard, only products referred to in Annex II to this Standard may be used in organic production. Operators shall keep documentary evidence of the need to use the product.
3. In the case of an established threat to a crop, plant protection products may only be used if they have been authorized for use in organic production under Article 25 of this Standard.

¹³ OJ L 375, 31.12.1991, p. 1.

4. For products used in traps and dispensers, except pheromone dispensers, the traps and/or dispensers, shall prevent the substances from being released into the environment and prevent contact between the substances and the crops being cultivated. The traps shall be collected after use and disposed off safely.
5. Products for cleaning and disinfection in plant production shall be used only if they have been authorized for use in organic production under Article 25 of this Standard.

Article 18

Seeds

1. For the production of products other than seed and vegetative propagating material only organically produced seed and propagating material shall be used. To this end, the mother plant in the case of seeds and the parent plant in the case of vegetative propagating material shall have been produced in accordance with the rules laid down in this Standard for at least one generation, or, in the case of perennial crops, two growing seasons.
2. Where the conditions laid down in Article 10(2)(b) apply,
 - a) seed and vegetative propagating material from a production unit in conversion to organic farming may be used,
 - b) Where point (a) is not applicable, A CERT may authorize the use of non-organic seed or vegetative propagating material if not available from organic production. However, for the use of non-organic seed and seed potatoes the following paragraphs (3) to (7) apply.
3. Non-organic seed and seed potatoes may be used, provided that the seed or seed potatoes are not treated with plant protection products, other than those authorised for treatment of seed in accordance with Article 17(2), unless chemical treatment is prescribed for phytosanitary purposes by the national legislation of the Third Country, for all varieties of a given species in the area where the seed or seed potatoes are to be used. If such a chemical treatment is required by the Competent Authority of the Third Country, A CERT shall submit a documentation to the Commission justifying that this was required by the Competent Authority of the Third Country.
4. Species for which it is established that organically produced seed or seed potatoes are available in sufficient quantities and for a significant number of varieties in the Third Country are set out in Annex XV.

The species listed in Annex XV may not be subject of authorisations pursuant to paragraph 2(b), unless these are justified by one of the purposes referred to in paragraph 5(c).
5. Authorisation to use seed or seed potatoes not obtained by the organic production method may only be granted in the following cases:
 - a) where no supplier, meaning an operator who markets seed or seed potatoes to other operators, is able to deliver the seed or seed potatoes before sowing or planting in situations where the user has ordered the seed or seed potatoes in reasonable time;
 - b) where the variety which the user wants to obtain is not available in the Third Country, and the user is able to demonstrate that none of the registered alternatives of the same species are appropriate and that the authorisation therefore is significant for his production;
 - c) where it is justified for use in research, test in small-scale field trials or for variety conservation purposes agreed by A CERT.
6. The authorization shall be granted before the sowing of the crop.
7. The authorisation shall be granted only to individual users for one season at a time and A CERT which is responsible for the authorisations shall register the quantities of seed or seed potatoes authorised. A CERT shall keep records of all authorizations, and shall make this information available upon request.

Article 19

Wild collection

1. The collection of wild plants and parts thereof, growing naturally in natural areas, forests and agricultural areas is considered an organic production method provided that:

- a) Those areas have not, for a period of at least three years before the collection, received treatment with products other than those authorized for use in organic production under Article 25;
- b) The collection does not affect the stability of the natural habitat or the maintenance of the species in the collection area.
- c) The collectors shall be trained and supervised by local experts, responsible in the Third Country, for the sustainable collection within the determined area.

2. The measures necessary for the implementation of the production rules referred to in paragraph 1 are defined by A CERT.

Article 20

Specific rules on mushroom production

For the production of mushrooms, substrates may be used, if they are composed only of the following components:

- (a) farmyard manure and animal excrements:
 - (i) either from holdings producing according to the organic production method;
 - (ii) or referred to in Annex I, only when the product referred to in point (i) is not available and when they do not exceed 25 % of the weight of total components of the substrate, excluding the covering material and any added water, before composting;
- (b) products of agricultural origin, other than those referred to in point (a), from holdings producing according to organic production method;
- (c) peat not chemically treated;
- (d) wood, not treated with chemical products after felling;
- (e) mineral products referred to in Annex I, water and soil.

Chapter 3

Algae and Seaweed production

Article 21

Production rules for Algae and Seaweed

1. **Scope:** This Chapter lays down detailed production rules for seaweed.

For the purposes of this Chapter 'seaweed' includes multi-cellular marine algae, phytoplankton and micro-algae.

1.1. Suitability of aquatic medium and Sustainable Management Plan

1.1.1. Operations shall be situated in locations that are not subject to contamination by products or substances not authorized for organic production, or pollutants that would compromise the organic nature of the products.

1.1.2. Organic and non-organic production units shall be separated adequately. Such separation measures shall be based on the natural situation, separate water distribution systems, distances, the tidal flow, the upstream and the downstream location of the organic production

unit. A CERT may designate locations or areas which considers to be unsuitable for organic aquaculture or seaweed harvesting and may also set up minimum separation distances between organic and non-organic production units.

Where minimum separation distances are set A CERT shall provide this information to operators and the Commission.

1.2. Sustainable Management Plan

1.2.1. An environmental assessment proportionate to the production unit shall be required for all new operations applying for organic production and producing more than 20 tons of aquaculture products and algae per year to ascertain the conditions of the production unit and its immediate environment and likely effects of its operation. The operator shall provide the environmental assessment to A CERT. The content of the environmental assessment shall be based on Annex IV to Council Directive 85/337/EEC¹⁴. If the unit has already been subject to an equivalent assessment, then its use shall be permitted for this purpose.

1.2.2. The operator shall provide a sustainable management plan proportionate to the production unit for aquaculture, and algae production.

1.2.3. The plan shall be updated annually and shall detail the environmental effects of the operation, the environmental monitoring to be undertaken, and list measures to be taken to minimize negative impacts on the surrounding aquatic and terrestrial environments, including, where applicable, nutrient discharge into the environment per production cycle or per annum. The plan shall record the surveillance and repair of technical equipment.

1.2.4. Aquaculture and seaweed business operators shall by preference use renewable energy sources and re-cycle materials and shall draw up as part of the sustainable management plan a waste reduction schedule to be put in place at the commencement of operations.

1.2.5. Where possible, the use of residual heat shall be limited to energy from renewable sources.

1.2.6. For seaweed harvesting a once-off biomass estimate shall be undertaken at the outset.

2. Sustainable harvesting of wild algae (seaweed and micro-algae)

2.1. The collection of wild seaweeds and parts thereof, growing naturally in the sea, is considered as an organic production method provided that:

- a) the growing areas are of high ecological quality as defined by Directive 2000/60/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 October 2000 establishing a framework for Community action in the field of water policy¹⁵; and, pending its implementation, of a quality equivalent to designated waters under Directive 2006/113/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 December 2006 on the quality required of shellfish waters¹⁶, and are not unsuitable from a health point of view. Pending more detailed rules to be introduced in implementing legislation, wild edible seaweeds shall not be collected in areas which would not meet the criteria for Class A or Class B areas as defined in Annex II of Regulation (EC) No 854/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 April 2004 laying down specific rules for the organization of official controls on products of animal origin intended for human consumption¹⁷;

¹⁴ OJ L 175, 5.7.1985, p. 40

¹⁵ OJ L 327, 22.12.2000, p. 1. Directive as amended by Decision No 2455/ 2001/EC (OJ L 331, 15.12.2001, p. 1).

¹⁶ OJ L 376, 27.12.2006, p. 14.

¹⁷ OJ L 139, 30.4.2004, p. 206. Corrected version in OJ L 226, 25.6.2004, p. 83.

- b) The collection does not affect the long term stability of the natural habitat or the maintenance of the species in the collection area.
- c) Documentary accounts shall be maintained in the unit or premises and shall enable the operator to identify and A CERT to verify that the harvesters have supplied only wild algae produced in accordance with this Standard.
- d) Harvesting shall be carried out in such a way that the amounts harvested do not cause a significant impact on the state of the aquatic environment.
- e) Measures shall be taken to ensure that seaweed can regenerate, such as harvest technique, minimum sizes, ages, reproductive cycles or size of remaining seaweed.
- f) If seaweed is harvested from a shared or common harvest area, documentary evidence shall be available that the total harvest complies with this Standard.
- g) With respect to Article 57(2)(b) and (c), these records must provide evidence of sustainable management and of no long-term impact on the harvesting areas.

3. Antifouling measures and cleaning of production equipment and facilities

- 3.1. Bio-fouling organisms shall be removed only by physical means or by hand and where appropriate returned to the sea at a distance from the farm.
- 3.2. Cleaning of equipment and facilities shall be carried out by physical or mechanical measures. Where this is not satisfactory only substances as listed in Annex VII, Section 2 may be used.

4. Seaweed Cultivation

- 4.1. The farming of seaweeds shall take place in coastal areas with environmental and health characteristics at least equivalent to those outlined in paragraph 2.1(a) & (b) of this Article, in order to be considered organic. In addition to this:
 - a) Sustainable practices shall be used in all stages of production, from collection of juvenile seaweed to harvesting;
 - b) To ensure that a wide gene-pool is maintained, the collection of juvenile seaweed in the wild should take place on a regular basis to supplement indoor culture stock;
 - c) Fertilisers shall not be used except in indoor facilities and only if they have been authorized for use in organic production for this purpose under Article 25.
- 4.2. Seaweed culture at sea shall only utilize nutrients naturally occurring in the environment, or from organic aquaculture animal production, preferably located nearby as part of a polyculture system.
- 4.3. In facilities on land where external nutrient sources are used the nutrient levels in the effluent water shall be verifiably the same, or lower, than the inflowing water. Only nutrients of plant or mineral origin and as listed in Annex I may be used.
- 4.4. Culture density or operational intensity shall be recorded and shall maintain the integrity of the aquatic environment by ensuring that the maximum quantity of seaweed which can be supported without negative effects on the environment is not exceeded.
- 4.5. Ropes and other equipment used for growing seaweed shall be re-used or recycled where possible.

Chapter 4

Livestock production

Article 22

Livestock production rules

- 1. **Scope:** This Chapter lays down detailed production rules for the following species: bovine including buballus and bison, equidae, porcine, ovine, caprine and poultry (species mentioned in Annex III).

2. In addition to the general farm production rules laid down in Article 11, the following rules shall apply to livestock production:

2.1. With regard to the origin of the animals:

- i. organic livestock shall be born and raised on organic holdings;
- ii. for breeding purposes, non-organically raised animals may be brought onto a holding under specific conditions. Such animals and their products may be deemed organic after compliance with the conversion period referred to in Article 12(1)(c);
- iii. animals existing on the holding at the beginning of the conversion period and their products may be deemed organic after compliance with the conversion period referred to in Article 12(1)(c).

2.1.1. Origin of Organic Animals

In the choice of breeds or strains, account shall be taken of the capacity of animals to adapt to local conditions, their vitality and their resistance to disease. In addition, breeds or strains of animals shall be selected to avoid specific diseases or health problems associated with some breeds or strains used in intensive production, such as porcine stress syndrome, PSE Syndrome (pale-soft-exudative), sudden death, spontaneous abortion and difficult births requiring caesarean operations. Preference is to be given to indigenous breeds and strains.

2.1.2. Origin of Non-Organic Animals

- a) In accordance with Article 22(2.1)(a)(ii), non-organic animals may be brought onto a holding for breeding purposes, only when organic animals are not available in sufficient number and subject to the conditions provided for in paragraphs 2.3.2 to 2.3.5 of this Article.
- b) Non-organic young mammals, when a herd or flock is constituted for the first time, shall be reared in accordance with the organic production rules immediately after they are weaned. Moreover, the following restrictions shall apply at the date on which the animals enter the herd:
 - i. buffalo, calves and foals shall be less than six months old;
 - ii. lambs and kids shall be less than 60 days old;
 - iii. piglets shall weigh less than 35 kg.
- c) Non-organic adult male and nulliparous female mammals, for the renewal of a herd or flock, shall be reared subsequently in accordance with the organic production rules. Moreover, the number of female mammals is subject to the following restrictions per year:
 - i. up to a maximum of 10 % of adult equine or bovine, including bubalus and bison species, livestock and 20 % of the adult porcine, ovine and caprine livestock, as female animals;
 - ii. for units with less than 10 equine or bovine animals, or with less than five porcine, ovine or caprine animals any renewal as mentioned above shall be limited to a maximum of one animal per year.
- d) The percentages referred to in paragraph 3 may be increased up to 40%, subject to prior authorisation by A Cert, in the following special cases:
 - i. when a major extension to the farm is undertaken;
 - ii. when a breed is changed;
 - iii. when a new livestock specialisation is initiated;
 - iv. when breeds are in danger of being lost to farming as laid down in Annex IV to Commission Regulation (EC) No 1974/2006¹⁸ and in that case animals of those breeds must not necessarily be nulliparous.

¹⁸ OJ L 368, 23.12.2006, p. 15.

2.2. With regard to the origin of the animals:

- i. personnel keeping animals shall possess the necessary basic knowledge and skills as regards the health and the welfare needs of the animals;
- ii. husbandry practices, including stocking densities, and housing conditions shall ensure that the developmental, physiological and ethological needs of animals are met;
- iii. the livestock shall have permanent access to open air areas, preferably pasture, whenever weather conditions and the state of the ground allow this unless restrictions and obligations related to the protection of human and animal health are imposed on the basis of Community legislation;
- iv. the number of livestock shall be limited with a view to minimising overgrazing, poaching of soil, erosion, or pollution caused by animals or by the spreading of their manure;
- v. organic livestock shall be kept separate from other livestock. However, grazing of common land by organic animals and of organic land by non-organic animals is permitted under certain restrictive conditions;
- vi. tethering or isolation of livestock shall be prohibited, unless for individual animals for a limited period of time, and in so far as this is justified for safety, welfare or veterinary reasons;
- vii. duration of transport of livestock shall be minimised;
- viii. any suffering, including mutilation, shall be kept to a minimum during the entire life of the animal, including at the time of slaughter.

2.2.1. Rules pertaining to housing conditions

- a) Insulation, heating and ventilation of the building shall ensure that air circulation, dust level, temperature, relative air humidity and gas concentration, are kept within limits which are not harmful to the animals. The building shall permit plentiful natural ventilation and light to enter.
- b) Housing for livestock shall not be mandatory in areas with appropriate climatic conditions to enable animals to live outdoors.
- c) The stocking density in buildings shall provide for the comfort, the well being and the species-specific needs of the animals which, in particular, shall depend on the species, the breed and the age of the animals. It shall also take account of the behavioural needs of the animals, which depend in particular on the size of the group and the animals' sex. The density shall ensure the animals' welfare by providing them with sufficient space to stand naturally, lie down easily, turn round, groom themselves, assume all natural postures and make all natural movements such as stretching and wing flapping.
- d) The minimum surface for indoor and outdoor areas, and other characteristics of housing for different species and categories of animals, are laid down in Annex III.

2.2.2. Specific housing conditions and husbandry practices for mammals

- a) Livestock housing shall have smooth, but not slippery floors. At least half of the indoor surface area as specified in Annex III shall be solid, that is, not of slatted or of grid construction.
- b) The housing shall be provided with a comfortable, clean and dry laying/rest area of sufficient size, consisting of a solid construction which is not slatted. Ample dry bedding strewn with litter material shall be provided in the rest area. The litter shall comprise straw or other

suitable natural material. The litter may be improved and enriched with any mineral product listed in Annex I.

- c) Notwithstanding Article 3(3) of Council Directive 91/629/EEC the housing of calves in individual boxes shall be forbidden after the age of one week.
- d) Notwithstanding Article 3(8) of Council Directive 91/630/EEC sows shall be kept in groups, except in the last stages of pregnancy and during the suckling period.
- e) Piglets shall not be kept on flat decks or in piglet cages.
- f) Exercise areas shall permit dunging and rooting by porcine animals. For the purposes of rooting different substrates can be used.

2.2.3. Specific housing conditions and husbandry practices for poultry

2.2.3.1. Poultry shall not be kept in cages.

2.2.3.2. Water fowl shall have access to a stream, pond, lake or a pool whenever the weather and hygienic conditions permit in order to respect their species-specific needs and animal welfare requirements.

2.2.3.3. Buildings for all poultry shall meet the following conditions:

- a) at least one third of the floor area shall be solid, that is, not of slatted or of grid construction, and covered with a litter material such as straw, wood shavings, sand or turf;
- b) in poultry houses for laying hens, a sufficiently large part of the floor area available to the hens shall be available for the collection of bird droppings;
- c) they shall have perches of a size and number commensurate with the size of the group and of the birds as laid down in Annex III;
- d) they shall have exit/entry pop-holes of a size adequate for the birds, and these pop-holes shall have a combined length of at least 4 m per 100 m² area of the house available to the birds;
- e) each poultry house shall not contain more than:
 - i. 4.800 chickens,
 - ii. 3.000 laying hens,
 - iii. 5.200 guinea fowl,
 - iv. 4.000 female Muscovy or Peking ducks or 3 200 male Muscovy or Peking ducks or other ducks,
 - v. 2.500 capons, geese or turkeys;
- f) the total usable area of poultry houses for meat production on any single unit, shall not exceed 1.600 m²;
- g) poultry houses shall be constructed in a manner allowing all birds easy access to open air area.

2.2.3.4. Natural light may be supplemented by artificial means to provide a maximum of 16 hours light per day with a continuous nocturnal rest period without artificial light of at least eight hours.

2.2.3.5. To prevent the use of intensive rearing methods, poultry shall be reared until they reach a minimum age. The following minimum age at slaughter shall be:

- a) 81 days for chickens,
- b) 150 days for capons,

- c) 49 days for Peking ducks,
- d) 70 days for female Muscovy ducks,
- e) 84 days for male Muscovy ducks,
- f) 92 days for Mallard ducks,
- g) 94 days for guinea fowl,
- h) 140 days for male turkeys and roasting geese and
- i) 100 days for female turkeys.

2.2.4. Access to open air areas

- a) Open air areas may be partially covered.
- b) In accordance with paragraph 2.2(iii) of this Article, herbivores shall have access to pasturage for grazing whenever conditions allow.
- c) In cases where herbivores have access to pasturage during the grazing period and where the winter-housing system gives freedom of movement to the animals, the obligation to provide open air areas during the winter months may be waived.
- d) Notwithstanding paragraph 2.2.4(b), bulls over one year old shall have access to pasturage or an open air area.
- e) Poultry shall have access to an open air area for at least one third of their life.
- f) Open air areas for poultry shall be mainly covered with vegetation and be provided with protective facilities and permit fowl to have easy access to adequate numbers of drinking and feeding troughs.
- g) Where poultry are kept indoors due to restrictions or obligations imposed on the basis of Community legislation, they shall permanently have access to sufficient quantities of roughage and suitable material in order to meet their ethological needs.

2.2.5. Stocking density

- a) The total stocking density shall be such as not to exceed the limit of 170 kg of nitrogen per year and hectare of agricultural area as referred to in Article 15(4).
- b) To determine the appropriate density of livestock referred to above, A CERT adapts the figures laid down in Annex IV.

2.2.6. Prohibition of landless livestock production

Landless livestock production, by which the operator of the livestock does not manage agricultural land and/or has not established a written cooperation agreement with another operator according to Article 15(5), is prohibited.

2.2.7. Simultaneous production of organic and non-organic livestock

- a) Non-organic livestock may be present on the holding provided they are reared on units where the buildings and parcels are separated clearly from the units producing in accordance with the organic production rules and a different species is involved.
- b) Non-organic livestock may use organic pasturage for a limited period of time each year, provided that such animals come from a farming system as defined in paragraph c (ii) and that organic animals are not present at the same time on that pasture.

- c) Organic animals may be grazed on common land, providing that:
 - i. the land has not been treated with products not authorised for organic production for at least three years;
 - ii. any non-organic animals which use the land concerned are derived from a farming system equivalent to those as described in Article 36 of Regulation (EC) No 1698/2005 or in Article 22 of Regulation 1257/1999;
 - iii. any livestock products from organic animals, whilst using this land, shall not be regarded as being from organic production, unless adequate segregation from non-organic animals can be proved.
- d) During the period of transhumance animals may graze on nonorganic land when they are being moved on foot from one grazing area to another. The uptake of non-organic feed, in the form of grass and other vegetation on which the animals graze, during this period shall not exceed 10 % of the total feed ration per year. This figure shall be calculated as a percentage of the dry matter of feedingstuffs from agricultural origin.
- e) Operators shall keep documentary evidence of the use of provisions referred to in this paragraph (2.2.7).

2.2.8. Management of animals

- a) Operations such as attaching elastic bands to the tails of sheep, tail-docking, cutting of teeth, trimming of beaks and dehorning shall not be carried out routinely in organic farming. However, some of these operations may be authorised by A CERT for reasons of safety or if they are intended to improve the health, welfare or hygiene of the livestock on a case-by-case basis.

Any suffering to the animals shall be reduced to a minimum by applying adequate anaesthesia and/or analgesia and by carrying out the operation only at the most appropriate age by qualified personnel.
- b) Physical castration is allowed in order to maintain the quality of products and traditional production practices but only under the conditions set out in the second subparagraph of paragraph 2.2.8.(a).
- c) Mutilation is prohibited.
- d) Loading and unloading of animals shall be carried out without the use of any type of electrical stimulation to coerce the animals. The use of allopathic tranquillisers, prior to or during transport, is prohibited.

2.3. with regard to breeding:

- 2.3.1. reproduction shall use natural methods. Artificial insemination is however allowed;
- 2.3.2. reproduction shall not be induced by treatment with hormones or similar substances, unless as a form of veterinary therapeutic treatment in case of an individual animal;
- 2.3.3. other forms of artificial reproduction, such as cloning and embryo transfer, shall not be used;
- 2.3.4. appropriate breeds shall be chosen. The choice of breeds shall also contribute to the prevention of any suffering and to avoiding the need for the mutilation of animals;

2.4. With regard to feed:

- i. primarily obtaining feed for livestock from the holding where the animals are kept or from other organic holdings in the same region;
- ii. livestock shall be fed with organic feed that meets the animal's nutritional requirements at the various stages of its development. A part of the ration may contain feed from holdings which are in conversion to organic farming;
- iii. with the exception of bees, livestock shall have permanent access to pasture or roughage;
- iv. non organic feed materials from plant origin, feed materials from animal and mineral origin, feed additives, certain products used in animal nutrition and processing aids shall be used only if they have been authorised for use in organic production under Article 25;
- v. growth promoters and synthetic amino-acids shall not be used;
- vi. suckling mammals shall be fed with natural, preferably maternal, milk;

2.4.1. Feed from own holding and other sources

- a) In case of herbivores, except during the period each year when the animals are under transhumance subject to Paragraph 2.2.7(d) of this article, at least 60% of the feed shall come from the farm unit itself or in case this is not feasible, be produced in cooperation with other organic farms in the same region.
- b) In case of pigs and poultry, at least 20% of the feed shall come from the farm unit itself or in case this is not feasible, be produced in the same region in cooperation with other organic farms or feed business operators.

2.4.2. Feed meeting animals' nutritional requirements

- a) All young mammals shall be fed on maternal milk in preference to natural milk, for a minimum period of three months for bovines including bubalus and bison species and equidae, 45 days for sheep and goats and 40 days for pigs.
- b) Rearing systems for herbivores are to be based on maximum use of grazing pasturage according to the availability of pastures in the different periods of the year. At least 60 % of the dry matter in daily rations of herbivores shall consist of roughage, fresh or dried fodder, or silage. A reduction to 50 % for animals in dairy production for a maximum period of three months in early lactation is allowed.
- c) Roughage, fresh or dried fodder, or silage shall be added to the daily ration for pigs and poultry.
- d) The keeping of livestock in conditions, or on a diet, which may encourage anaemia, is prohibited.
- e) Fattening practices shall be reversible at any stage of the rearing process. Force-feeding is forbidden.

2.4.3. In-conversion feed

- a) Up to 30% of the feed formula of rations on average may comprise in-conversion feedingstuffs. When the in-conversion feedingstuffs come from a unit of the holding itself, this percentage may be increased to 100%.
- b) Up to 20 % of the total average amount of feedingstuffs fed to livestock may originate from the grazing or harvesting of permanent pastures, perennial forage parcels or protein crops, sown under organic management on lands in their first year of conversion, provided that they are part of the holding itself and have not been part of an organic production unit of that holding in the last five years. When both inconversion feedingstuffs and feedingstuffs from

parcels in their first year of conversion are being used, the total combined percentage of such feedingstuffs shall not exceed the maximum percentages fixed in paragraph a.

- c) The figures in paragraph a and b shall be calculated annually as a percentage of the dry matter of feedingstuffs of plant origin.

2.4.4. Use of certain products and substances in feed

For the purposes of Paragraph 2.4(iv) of this Article only the following substances may be used in the processing of organic feed and feeding organic animals:

- a) non-organic feed materials of plant or animal origin, or other feed materials that are listed in Section 2 of Annex V, provided that:
- i. they are produced or prepared without chemical solvents; and
 - ii. the restrictions laid down in Article 22(3.2.2) or Article 22(3.4.1)(b) are complied with;
- b) non-organic spices, herbs, and molasses, provided that:
- i. their organic form is not available;
 - ii. they are produced or prepared without chemical solvents; and
 - iii. their use is limited to 1 % of the feed ration of a given species, calculated annually as a percentage of the dry matter of feed from agricultural origin;
- c) organic feed materials of animal origin;
- d) feed materials of mineral origin that are listed in Section 1 of Annex V;
- e) products from sustainable fisheries, provided that:
- i. they are produced or prepared without chemical solvents;
 - ii. their use is restricted to non-herbivores; and
 - iii. the use of fish protein hydrolysate is restricted solely to young animals;
- f) salt as sea salt, coarse rock salt;
- g) feed additives listed in Annex VI.

2.5. With regard to disease prevention and veterinary treatment:

- i. disease prevention shall be based on breed and strain selection, husbandry management practices, high quality feed and exercise, appropriate stocking density and adequate and appropriate housing maintained in hygienic conditions;
- ii. disease shall be treated immediately to avoid suffering to the animal; chemically synthesised allopathic veterinary medicinal products including antibiotics may be used where necessary and under strict conditions, when the use of phytotherapeutic, homeopathic and other products is inappropriate. In particular restrictions with respect to courses of treatment and withdrawal periods shall be defined;
- iii. the use of immunological veterinary medicines is allowed;
- iv. the use of immunological veterinary medicines is allowed.

2.5.1. Disease prevention

- a) The use of chemically synthesised allopathic veterinary medicinal products or antibiotics for preventive treatment is prohibited, without prejudice to Paragraph 2.5.2(c).

- b) The use of substances to promote growth or production (including antibiotics, coccidiostatics and other artificial aids for growth promotion purposes) and the use of hormones or similar substances to control reproduction or for other purposes (e.g. induction or synchronisation of oestrus), is prohibited.
- c) Where livestock is obtained from non-organic units, special measures such as screening tests or quarantine periods may apply, depending on local circumstances.

2.5.2. Veterinary treatment

- a) Where despite preventive measures to ensure animal health as laid down in Paragraph 2.5(i) of this Article animals become sick or injured they shall be treated immediately, if necessary in isolation and in suitable housing.
- b) Phytotherapeutic and homeopathic products, trace elements and products listed in Section 1 of Annex V and in Section 3 of Annex VI shall be used in preference to chemically-synthesised allopathic veterinary treatment or antibiotics, provided that their therapeutic effect is effective for the species of animal, and the condition for which the treatment is intended.
- c) If the use of measures referred to in paragraph a and b is not effective in combating illness or injury, and if treatment is essential to avoid suffering or distress of the animal, chemically-synthesised allopathic veterinary medicinal products or antibiotics may be used under the responsibility of a veterinarian.
- d) With the exception of vaccinations, treatments for parasites and compulsory eradication schemes where an animal or group of animals receive more than three courses of treatments with chemically synthesised allopathic veterinary medicinal products or antibiotics within 12 months, or more than one course of treatment if their productive lifecycle is less than one year, the livestock concerned, or produce derived from them, may not be sold as organic products, and the livestock shall undergo the conversion periods laid down in Article 12(2.4.1).
Records of documented evidence of the occurrence of such circumstances shall be kept for A CERT.
- e) The withdrawal period between the last administration of an allopathic veterinary medicinal product to an animal under normal conditions of use, and the production of organically produced foodstuffs from such animals, is to be twice the legal withdrawal period as referred to in Article 11 of Directive 2001/82/EC or, in a case in which this period is not specified, 48 hours.

2.6. with regard to cleaning and disinfection,

- a) products for cleaning and disinfection in livestock buildings and installations, shall be used only if they have been authorised for use in organic production under Article 25.
- b) Housing, pens, equipment and utensils shall be properly cleaned and disinfected to prevent cross-infection and the build-up of disease carrying organisms. Faeces, urine and uneaten or spilt feed shall be removed as often as necessary to minimise smell and to avoid attracting insects or rodents.

For the purpose of paragraph 2.6(a), only products listed in Annex VII may be used for cleaning and disinfection of livestock buildings installations and utensils. Rodenticides (to be used only in traps), and the products listed in Annex II, can be used for the elimination of insects and other pests in buildings and other installations where livestock is kept.

- c) Buildings shall be emptied of livestock between each batch of poultry reared. The buildings and fittings shall be cleaned and disinfected during this time. In addition, when the rearing of each batch of poultry has been completed, runs shall be left empty to allow vegetation to grow back. A CERT shall establish the period for which runs must be empty. The operator shall

keep documentary evidence of the application of this period. These requirements shall not apply where poultry is not reared in batches, is not kept in runs and is free to roam, throughout the day.

3. Exceptional Production Rules

3.1. Exceptional production rules related to climatic, geographical or structural constraints in accordance with Article 10(2)(a).

3.1.1. Tethering of animals

Where the conditions laid down in Article 10(2)(a) apply, A CERT may authorise cattle in small holdings to be tethered if it is not possible to keep the cattle in groups appropriate to their behaviour requirements, provided they have access to pastures during the grazing period according to paragraph 2.2.4(b) of this Article, and at least twice a week access to open air areas when grazing is not possible.

3.1.2. Parallel Production

A CERT may authorize holdings carrying out agricultural research or formal education to rear organic and non-organic livestock of the same species, where the following conditions are met:

- a. appropriate measures, notified in advance to A CERT, have been taken in order to guarantee the permanent separation between livestock, livestock products, manure and feedingstuffs of each of the units;
- b. the producer informs A CERT in advance of any delivery or selling of the livestock or livestock products;
- c. the operator informs A CERT of the exact quantities produced in the units together with all characteristics permitting the identification of the products and confirms that the measures taken to separate the products have been applied.

3.2. Exceptional production rules related to climatic, geographical or structural constraints in accordance with Article 10(2)(b).

3.2.1. Use of non-organic animals

Where the conditions laid down in Article 10(2)(b) apply, and with prior authorisation of A CERT,

- a. when a flock is constituted for the first time, renewed or reconstituted and organically reared poultry are not available in sufficient numbers, non-organically reared poultry may be brought into an organic poultry production unit, provided that the pullets for the production of eggs and poultry for meat production are less than three days old;
- b. non-organically reared pullets for egg production of not more than 18 weeks may be brought into an organic livestock unit until 31 December 2020, when organically reared pullets are not available and provided that the relevant provisions laid down in points 2.4 and 2.5 of this Article are complied with.

3.2.2. Use of non-organic protein feed of plant and animal origin for livestock

Where the conditions laid down in Article 10(2)(b) of apply and where farmers are unable to obtain protein feed exclusively from organic production, the use of a limited proportion of non-organic protein feed is allowed for porcine and poultry species.

The maximum percentage of non-organic protein feed authorised per period of 12 months for those species shall be 5 % for calendar years 2018, 2019 and 2020.

The figures shall be calculated annually as a percentage of the dry matter of feed from agricultural origin.

The operator shall keep documentary evidence of the need for the use of this provision.

3.3. Exceptional production rules related to climatic, geographical or structural constraints in accordance with Article 10(2)(d).

3.3.1. Specific management problems in organic livestock

The final fattening phase of adult bovines for meat production may take place indoors, provided that this indoors period does not exceed one fifth of their lifetime and in any case for a maximum period of three months.

3.4. Exceptional production rules related to climatic, geographical or structural constraints in accordance with Article 10(2)(f).

3.4.1. Catastrophic circumstances

A CERT may authorise on a temporary basis:

- a. in the case of high mortality of animals caused by health or catastrophic circumstances, the renewal or reconstitution of the herd or flock with non-organic animals, when organically reared animals are not available and provided that the respective conversion period are applied to the non-organic animals;
- b. in the case of high mortality of animals caused by health or catastrophic circumstances, the renewal or reconstitution of the herd or flock with non-organic animals, when organically reared animals are not available and provided that the respective conversion period are applied to the non-organic animals;

Upon approval by A CERT, the individual operators shall keep documentary evidence of the use of the above exceptions.

Chapter 5 Beekeeping

Article 23 Beekeeping rules

1. Scope: This Chapter lays down detailed production rules for bees.

2. Origin of organic bees

For bees, preference shall be given to the use of *Apis mellifera* and their local ecotypes.

3. Origin of non-organic bees

For the renovation of apiaries, 10 % per year of the queen bees and swarms may be replaced by non-organic queen bees and swarms in the organic production unit provided that the queen bees and swarms are placed in hives with combs or comb foundations coming from organic production units.

4. with regard to husbandry practices and housing conditions

- i. apiaries shall be placed in areas which ensure nectar and pollen sources consisting essentially of organically produced crops or, as appropriate, of spontaneous vegetation or non-organically managed forests or crops that are only treated with low environmental impact methods. Apiaries shall be kept at sufficient distance from sources that may lead to the contamination of beekeeping products or to the poor health of the bees;
- ii. hives and materials used in beekeeping shall be mainly made of natural materials;
- iii. the destruction of bees in the combs as a method associated with the harvesting of beekeeping products is prohibited.

4.1. Specific requirements and housing conditions in beekeeping,

- a) The siting of the apiaries shall be such that, within a radius of 3 km from the apiary site, nectar and pollen sources consist essentially of organically produced crops and/or spontaneous vegetation and/or crops treated with low environmental impact methods equivalent to those as described in Article 36 of Council Regulation (EC) No 1698/2005¹⁹ or in Article 22 of Council Regulation 1257/1999²⁰ (2) which cannot affect the qualification of beekeeping production as being organic. The above mentioned requirements do not apply where flowering is not taking place, or the hives are dormant.
- b) A CERT may designate regions or areas where beekeeping complying with organic production rules is not practicable.
- c) The hives shall be made basically of natural materials presenting no risk of contamination to the environment or the apiculture products.
- d) The bees wax for new foundations shall come from organic production units.
- e) Without prejudice to Article 23(6), only natural products such as propolis, wax and plant oils can be used in the hives. The use of chemical synthetic repellents is prohibited during honey extractions operations.
- f) The use of chemical synthetic repellents is prohibited during honey extractions operations.
- g) The use of brood combs is prohibited for honey extraction.

¹⁹ OJ L 277, 21.10.2005, p. 1.

²⁰ OJ L 160, 26.6.1999, p. 80.

4.2. Management of the bees,

mutilation such as clipping the wings of queen bees is prohibited.

5. Feed from own holding and other sources,

at the end of the production season hives shall be left with sufficient reserves of honey and pollen to survive the winter.

The feeding of bee colonies shall only be permitted where the survival of the hives is endangered due to climatic conditions. Feeding shall be with organic honey, organic sugar syrups, or organic sugar.

6. Specific rules on disease prevention and veterinary treatment in beekeeping

- a) For the purpose of cleaning and disinfection of frames, hives and combs, sodium hydroxide may be used.

For the purpose of protecting frames, hives and combs, in particular from pests, only rodenticides (to be used only in traps), and appropriate products listed in Annex II, are permitted.
- b) Physical treatments for disinfection of apiaries such as steam or direct flame are permitted.
- c) The practice of destroying the male brood is permitted only to isolate the infestation of Varroa destructor.
- d) If despite all preventive measures, the colonies become sick or infested, they shall be treated immediately and, if necessary, the colonies can be placed in isolation apiaries.
- e) Veterinary medicinal products may be used in organic beekeeping in so far as the corresponding use is authorized in accordance with the national relevant legislation of the Third Country concerned and as long as it complies with the relevant European Union Regulation requirements.
- f) Formic acid, lactic acid, acetic acid and oxalic acid as well as menthol, thymol, eucalyptol or camphor may be used in cases of infestation with Varroa destructor.
- g) If a treatment is applied with chemically synthesised allopathic products, during such a period, the colonies treated shall be placed in isolation apiaries and all the wax shall be replaced with wax coming from organic beekeeping. Subsequently, the conversion period of one year laid down in Article 11(2.5.1) will apply to those colonies. A CERT shall submit documentation to the Commission justifying that this was required by the competent authority and that it complies with the EU legislation.
- h) The requirements laid down in paragraph 6(g) shall not apply to products listed in paragraph 6(f).

7. Exceptional production rules

7.1. Exceptional production rules related to climatic, geographical or structural constraints in accordance with Article 10(2)(a)

7.1.1. Specific requirements and housing conditions in beekeeping,

Where the conditions, laid down in Article 10(2)(a), apply, for the purpose of pollination actions, an operator may run organic and non-organic beekeeping units on the same holding, provided that all

the requirements of the organic production rules are fulfilled, with the exception of the provisions for the siting of the apiaries. In that case the product cannot be sold as organic.

The operator shall keep documentary evidence of the use of this provision.

7.2. Exceptional production rules related to climatic, geographical or structural constraints in accordance with Article 10(2)(b)

7.2.1. Use of non-organic beeswax

In the case of new installations or during the conversion period, non- organic beeswax may be used only

- a. where beeswax from organic beekeeping is not available on the market;
- b. where it is proven free of contamination by substances not authorised for organic production; and
- c. provided that it comes from the cap.

7.3. Exceptional production rules related to climatic, geographical or structural constraints in accordance with Article 10(2)(f)

7.3.1. Catastrophic Circumstances

A CERT may authorize on a temporary basis:

- a. In case of high mortality of bees caused by health or catastrophic circumstances, the reconstitution of the apiaries with non-organic bees, when organic apiaries are not available;
Upon approval by A CERT, the individual operators shall keep documentary evidence of the use of the above exceptions.
- b. The feeding of bees with organic honey, organic sugar or organic sugar syrup in case of long lasting exceptional weather conditions or catastrophic circumstances, which hamper the nectar or honeydew production.
Upon approval by A CERT, the individual operators shall keep documentary evidence of the use of the above exceptions.

Chapter 6 Aquaculture animal production

Article 24 Rules for aquaculture animal production

- 1. Scope:** This Chapter lays down detailed production rules for species of fish, crustaceans, echinoderms and molluscs as covered by Annex XIIIa.

It applies *mutatis mutandis* to zooplankton, micro-crustaceans, rotifers, worms and other aquatic feed animals.

2. Suitability of aquatic medium and Sustainable Management Plan

- a. The provisions of Article 21(1.1) and Article 21(1.2.1) to (1.2.5) shall apply to this Chapter.
- b. Defensive and preventive measures taken against predators under Council Directive 92/43/EEC²¹ and national rules shall be recorded in the sustainable management plan.
- c. Verifiable coordination shall take place with the neighbouring operators in drawing up their management plans where applicable.
- d. For aquaculture animal production in fishponds, tanks or raceways, farms shall be equipped with either natural-filter beds, settlement ponds, biological filters or mechanical filters to collect waste nutrients or use seaweeds and/or animals (bivalves and algae) which contribute to improving the quality of the effluent. Effluent monitoring shall be carried out at regular intervals where appropriate.

3. Simultaneous production of organic and non-organic aquaculture animals

- a. A CERT may permit hatcheries and nurseries to rear both organic and non-organic juveniles in the same holding provided there is clear physical separation between the units and a separate water distribution system exists.
- b. In case of grow-out production, A CERT may permit organic and non-organic aquaculture animal production units on the same holding provided that, paragraph 1.1.2 of Article 21, is complied with and where different production phases and different handling periods of the aquaculture animals are involved.
- c. Operators shall keep documentary evidence of the use of provisions referred to in this Paragraph.

4. Production rules for aquaculture animals

In addition to the general farm production rules laid down in Article 11, the following rules shall apply to aquaculture animal production:

4.1. with regard to the origin of the aquaculture animals:

- i. organic aquaculture shall be based on the rearing of young stock originating from organic broodstock and organic holdings;
- ii. when young stock from organic broodstock or holdings are not available, non-organically produced animals may be brought onto a holding under specific conditions;

4.1.1. Origin of organic aquaculture animals

²¹ OJ L 206, 22.7.1992, p. 7.

- a) Locally grown species shall be used and breeding shall aim to give strains which are more adapted to farming conditions, good health and good utilization of feed resources. Documentary evidence of their origin and treatment shall be provided for A CERT.
- b) Species shall be chosen which can be farmed without causing significant damage to wild stocks.

4.1.2. Origin and management of non-organic aquaculture animals

- 4.1.2.1. For breeding purposes or for improving genetic stock and when organic aquaculture animals are not available, wild caught or non-organic aquaculture animals may be brought into a holding. Such animals shall be kept under organic management for at least three months before they may be used for breeding.
- 4.1.2.2. For on-growing purposes the collection of wild aquaculture juveniles is specifically restricted to the following cases
 - a. Natural influx of fish or crustacean larvae and juveniles when filling ponds, containment systems and enclosures;
 - b. European glass eel, provided that an approved eel management plan is in place for the location and artificial reproduction of eel remains unsolved;
 - c. the collection of wild fry of species other than European eel for on-growing in traditional extensive aquaculture farming inside wetlands, such as brackish water ponds, tidal areas and costal lagoons, closed by levees and banks, provided that:
 - i. the restocking is in line with management measures approved by the relevant authorities in charge of the management of the fish stocks in question to ensure the sustainable exploitation of the species concerned, and
 - ii. the fish are fed exclusively with feed naturally available in the environment.

4.2. with regard to husbandry practices

- i. personnel keeping animals shall possess the necessary basic knowledge and skills as regards the health and the welfare needs of the animals;
- ii. husbandry practices, including feeding, design of installations, stocking densities and water quality shall ensure that the developmental, physiological and behavioural needs of animals are met;
- iii. husbandry practices shall minimise negative environmental impact from the holding, including the escape of farmed stock;
- iv. organic animals shall be kept separate from other aquaculture animals;
- v. transport shall ensure that the welfare of animals is maintained;
- vi. any suffering of the animals including the time of slaughtering shall be kept to a minimum.

4.2.1. Origin of organic aquaculture animals

- a) The husbandry environment of the aquaculture animals shall be designed in such a way that, in accordance with their species specific needs, the aquaculture animals shall:
 - i. Have sufficient space for their wellbeing;
 - ii. Be kept in water of good quality with sufficient oxygen levels;
 - iii. be kept in temperature and light conditions in accordance with the requirements of the species and having regard to the geographic location;

- iv. in the case of freshwater fish the bottom type shall be as close as possible to natural conditions;
 - v. in the case of carp the bottom shall be natural earth.
-
- b) Stocking density and husbandry practices are set out in Annex XIIIa, by species or group of species. In considering the effects of stocking density and husbandry practices on the welfare of farmed fish, the condition of the fish (such as fin damage, other injuries, growth rate, behaviour expressed and overall health) and the water quality shall be monitored.
 - c) The design and construction of aquatic containment systems shall provide flow rates and physiochemical parameters that safeguard the animals' health and welfare and provide for their behavioural needs.
 - d) Containment systems shall be designed, located and operated to minimize the risk of escape incidents.
 - e) If fish or crustaceans escape, appropriate action must be taken to reduce the impact on the local ecosystem, including recapture, where appropriate. Documentary evidence shall be maintained.

4.2.2. Specific rules for aquatic containment systems

- a) Closed recirculation aquaculture animal production facilities are prohibited, with the exception of hatcheries and nurseries or for the production of species used for organic feed organisms.
- b) Rearing units on land shall meet the following conditions:
 - i. for flow-through systems it shall be possible to monitor and control the flow rate and water quality of both in-flowing and out-flowing water;
 - ii. at least five percent of the perimeter ('land-water interface') area shall have natural vegetation.
- c) Containment systems at sea shall:
 - i. be located where water flow, depth and water-body exchange rates are adequate to minimize the impact on the seabed and the surrounding water body;
 - ii. shall have suitable cage design, construction and maintenance with regard to their exposure to the operating environment.
- d) Artificial heating or cooling of water shall only be permitted in hatcheries and nurseries. Natural borehole water may be used to heat or cool water at all stages of production.

4.2.3. Specific rules for aquatic containment systems

- a) Handling of aquaculture animals shall be minimized, undertaken with the greatest care and proper equipment and protocols used to avoid stress and physical damage associated with handling procedures. Bloodstock shall be handled in a manner to minimize physical damage and stress and under anaesthesia where appropriate. Grading operations shall be kept to a minimum and as required to ensure fish welfare.
- b) The following restrictions shall apply to the use of artificial light:
 - i. for prolonging natural day-length it shall not exceed a maximum that respects the ethological needs, geographical conditions and general health of farmed animals, this maximum shall not exceed 16 hours per day, except for reproductive purposes;

- ii. Abrupt changes in light intensity shall be avoided at the changeover time by the use of dimmable lights or background lighting.
- c) Aeration is permitted to ensure animal welfare and health, under the condition that mechanical aerators are preferably powered by renewable energy sources. All such use is to be recorded in the aquaculture production record.
- d) The use of oxygen is only permitted for uses linked to animal health requirements and critical periods of production or transport, in the following cases:
 - i. Exceptional cases of temperature rise or drop in atmospheric pressure or accidental pollution,
 - ii. Occasional stock management procedures such as sampling and sorting,
 - iii. In order to assure the survival of the farm stock.Documentary evidence shall be maintained.
- e) Slaughter techniques shall render fish immediately unconscious and insensible to pain. Differences in harvesting sizes, species, and production sites must be taken into account when considering optimal slaughtering methods.

4.3. with regard to breeding:

- i. artificial induction of polyploidy, artificial hybridisation, cloning and production of monosex strains, except by hand sorting, shall not be used;
- ii. the appropriate strains shall be chosen;
- iii. species-specific conditions for broodstock management, breeding and juvenile production shall be established;

4.3.1. Prohibition of hormones

The use of hormones and hormone derivatives is prohibited.

4.4. with regard to feed for fish and crustaceans:

- i. animals shall be fed with feed that meets the animal's nutritional requirements at the various stages of its development;
- ii. the plant fraction of feed shall originate from organic production and the feed fraction derived from aquatic animals shall originate from sustainable exploitation of fisheries;
- iii. in the case of non-organic feed materials from plant origin, feed materials from animal and mineral origin, feed additives, certain products used in animal nutrition and processing aids shall be used only if they have been authorised for use in organic production under Article 25;
- iv. growth promoters and synthetic amino-acids shall not be used.

4.4.1. General rules on feeds

Feeding regimes shall be designed with the following priorities:

- a. animal health;
- b. high product quality, including the nutritional composition which shall ensure high quality of the final edible product;
- c. low environmental impact.

4.4.2. General rules on feeds

- a. Feed for carnivorous aquaculture animals shall be sourced with the following priorities;
 - i. organic feed products of aquaculture origin;
 - ii. fish meal and fish oil from organic aquaculture trimmings;
 - iii. fish meal and fish oil and ingredients of fish origin derived from trimmings of fish already caught for human consumption in sustainable fisheries;
 - iv. organic feed materials of plant or animal origin;
 - v. feed products derived from whole fish caught in fisheries certified as sustainable under a scheme recognised by the competent authority in line with the principles laid down in Regulation (EU) No 1380/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council²².
- c. The feed ration may comprise a maximum of 60% organic plant products.
- d. Astaxanthin derived primarily from organic sources, such as organic crustacean shells may be used in the feed ration for salmon and trout within the limit of their physiological needs. If organic sources are not available natural sources of astaxanthin (such as Phaffia yeast) may be used.
- e. Histidine produced through fermentation may be used in the feed ration for salmonid fish when the feed sources listed in paragraph 1 do not provide a sufficient amount of histidine to meet the dietary needs of the fish and prevent the formation of cataracts.

4.4.3. General rules on feeds

- a. In the grow-out stages, aquaculture animals as referred to in Annex XIIIa, Section 6, Section 7 and Section 9 shall be fed with feed naturally available in ponds and lakes.
- b. Where natural feed resources are not available in sufficient quantities as referred to in paragraph 1, organic feed of plant origin, preferably grown on the farm itself or seaweed may be used. Operators shall keep documentary evidence of the need to use additional feed.
- c. Where natural feed is supplemented according to paragraph b:
 - i. the feed ration of siamese catfish (*Pangasius* spp.) as referred to in Section 9 of Annex XIIIa may comprise a maximum of 10 % fishmeal or fish oil derived from sustainable fisheries;
 - ii. the feed ration of penaeid shrimps and freshwater prawns (*Macrobrachium* spp.) referred to in Section 7 of Annex XIIIa may comprise a maximum of 25 % fishmeal and 10 % fish oil derived from sustainable fisheries. In order to secure the quantitative dietary needs of those shrimps and prawns, organic cholesterol may be used to supplement their diets. Where organic cholesterol is not available, non-organic cholesterol derived from wool, shellfish or other sources may be used. The option to supplement their diet with cholesterol applies both in the grow-out stage and in earlier life stages in nurseries and hatcheries.

4.4.4. Specific rules on feeds for organic juveniles

In the larval rearing of organic juveniles, conventional phytoplankton and zooplankton may be used as feed.

²² Regulation (EU) No 1380/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2013 on the Common Fisheries Policy, amending Council Regulations (EC) No 1954/2003 and (EC) No 1224/2009 and repealing Council Regulations (EC) No 2371/2002 and (EC) No 639/2004 and Council Decision 2004/585/EC (OJ L 354, 28.12.2013, p. 22).

4.4.5. Products and substances as referred to in Article 24(4.4)(iii)

- a. Feed materials of mineral origin may be used in organic aquaculture only if listed in Section 1 of Annex V.
- b. Feed additives, certain products used in animal nutrition and processing aids may be used if listed in Annex VI and the restrictions laid down therein are complied with.

4.5. with regard to breeding:

- i. artificial induction of polyploidy, artificial hybridisation, cloning and production of monosex strains, except by hand sorting, shall not be used;
- ii. the appropriate strains shall be chosen;
- iii. species-specific conditions for broodstock management, breeding and juvenile production shall be established;

4.5.1. Growing area

- a) Provided that there is no significant damage to the environment and if permitted by local legislation, wild seed from outside the boundaries of the production unit can be used in the case of bivalve shellfish provided it comes from:
 - i. settlement beds which are unlikely to survive winter weather or are surplus to requirements, or
 - ii. natural settlement of shellfish seed on collectors.

Records shall be kept of how, where and when wild seed was collected to allow traceability back to the collection area.

Seed from non-organic bivalve shellfish hatcheries are not allowed to be introduced to the organic production units.

- b) For the cupped oyster, *Crassostrea gigas*, preference shall be given to stock which is selectively bred to reduce spawning in the wild.

4.5.2. Management

- a) Production shall use a stocking density not in excess of that used for non-organic shellfish in the locality. Sorting, thinning and stocking density adjustments shall be made according to the biomass and to ensure animal welfare and high product quality.
- b) Biofouling organisms shall be removed by physical means or by hand and where appropriate returned to the sea away from shellfish farms. Shellfish may be treated once during the production cycle with a lime solution to control competing fouling organisms.

4.5.3. Cultivation rules

- a) Cultivation on mussel ropes and other methods listed in Annex XIIIa, Section 8 may be eligible for organic production.
- b) Bottom cultivation of molluscs is only permitted where no significant environmental impact is caused at the collection and growing sites. The evidence of minimal environmental impact shall be supported by a survey and report on the exploited area to be provided by the operator to the control body or control authority. The report shall be added as a separate chapter to the sustainable management plan.

4.5.4. Specific cultivation rules for oysters

Cultivation in bags on trestles is permitted. These or other structures in which the oysters are contained shall be set out so as to avoid the formation of a total barrier along the shoreline. Stock shall be positioned carefully on the beds in relation to tidal flow to optimise production. Production shall meet the criteria listed in the Annex XIIIa, Section 8.

4.6. with regard to disease prevention and veterinary treatment:

- i. disease prevention shall be based on keeping the animals in optimal conditions by appropriate siting, optimal design of the holdings, the application of good husbandry and management practices, including regular cleaning and disinfection of premises, high quality feed, appropriate stocking density, and breed and strain selection;
- ii. disease shall be treated immediately to avoid suffering to the animal; chemically synthesised allopathic veterinary medicinal products including antibiotics may be used where necessary and under strict conditions, when the use of phytotherapeutic, homeopathic and other products is inappropriate. In particular, restrictions with respect to courses of treatment and withdrawal periods shall be defined;
- iii. the use of immunological veterinary medicines is allowed;
- iv. treatments related to the protection of human and animal health imposed on the basis of Community legislation shall be allowed.

4.6.1. General rules on disease prevention

- a. The animal health management plan in conformity with Article 9 of Directive 2006/88/EC shall detail biosecurity and disease prevention practices including a written agreement for health counselling, proportionate to the production unit, with qualified aquaculture animal health services who shall visit the farm at a frequency of not less than once per year and not less than once every two years in the case of bivalve shellfish.
- b. With regard to fallowing:
 - i. A CERT shall determine whether fallowing is necessary and the appropriate duration which shall be applied and documented after each production cycle in open water containment systems at sea. Fallowing is also recommended for other production methods using tanks, fishponds, and cages;
 - ii. It shall not be mandatory for bivalve mollusc cultivation;
 - iii. During fallowing the cage or other structure used for aquaculture animal production is emptied, disinfected and left empty before being used again.
- c. Where appropriate, uneaten fish-feed, faeces and dead animals shall be removed promptly to avoid any risk of significant environmental damage as regards water status quality, minimize disease risks, and to avoid attracting insects or rodents.
- d. Ultraviolet light and ozone may be used only in hatcheries and nurseries.
- e. For biological control of ectoparasites, preference shall be given to the use of cleaner fish and to the use of freshwater, marine water and sodium chloride solutions.

4.6.2. Veterinary treatments

- a. When despite preventive measures to ensure animal health, according to paragraph 4.6(i) of this Article, a health problem arises, veterinary treatments may be used in the following order of preference:
 - i. substances from plants, animals or minerals in a homoeopathic dilution;

- ii. plants and their extracts not having anaesthetic effects, and
 - iii. substances such as: trace elements, metals, natural immunostimulants or authorised probiotics.
- b. The use of allopathic treatments is limited to two courses of treatment per year, with the exception of vaccinations and compulsory eradication schemes. However, in the cases of a production cycle of less than a year a limit of one allopathic treatment applies. If the mentioned limits for allopathic treatments are exceeded the concerned aquaculture animals can not be sold as organic products.
- c. The use of parasite treatments, not including compulsory control schemes operated by the Competent Authority of the Third Country, shall be limited to twice per year or once per year where the production cycle is less than 18 months. If such a treatment is required by the Competent Authority of the Third Country, A CERT shall submit documentation to the Commission justifying the requirement for the treatment as well as the substance used..
- d. The withdrawal period for allopathic veterinary treatments and parasite treatments according to paragraph 3 including treatments under compulsory control and eradication schemes shall be twice the legal withdrawal period as referred to in Article 11 of Directive 2001/82/EC or in a case in which this period is not specified 48 hours.
- e. Whenever veterinary medicinal products are used, such use is to be declared to the control body or the control authority before the animals are marketed as organic. Treated stock shall be clearly identifiable.

4.7. With regard to cleaning and disinfection, products for cleaning and disinfection in ponds, cages, buildings and installations, shall be used only if they have been authorised for use in organic production under Article 25.

Holding systems, equipment and utensils shall be properly cleaned and disinfected. Only products listed in Annex VII, Sections 2.1 to 2.2 may be used.

5. Transport of live fish

- a. Live fish shall be transported in suitable tanks with clean water which meets their physiological needs in terms of temperature and dissolved oxygen.
- b. Before transport of organic fish and fish products, tanks shall be thoroughly cleaned, disinfected and rinsed.
- c. Precautions shall be taken to reduce stress. During transport, the density shall not reach a level which is detrimental to the species.
- d. Documentary evidence shall be maintained for paragraphs a to c.

6. Exceptional production rules

6.1. Exceptional production rules related to climatic, geographical or structural constraints in accordance with Article 10(2)(f).

6.1.1. Catastrophic circumstances

A CERT may authorise on a temporary basis:

in the case of high mortality of aquaculture animals caused by circumstances listed in Article 57(1)(a) to (d) of Regulation (EU) No 508/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council²³, the renewal or reconstitution of the aquaculture stock with non-organic aquaculture animals, when organically reared animals are not available and provided that at least the latter two thirds of the duration of the production cycle are managed under organic management.

Upon approval by A CERT, the individual operators shall keep documentary evidence of the use of the above exceptions.

Chapter 7

Article 25

Products and substances used in farming and criteria for their authorization

1. This Standard includes a restricted list of products and substances²⁴, which are authorized for use in the organic production. They may be used in organic farming for the following purposes²⁵:
 - a. As plant protection products;
 - b. As fertilisers and soil conditioners;
 - c. As non-organic feed materials from plant and/or animal origin, feed material from mineral origin and certain substances used in animal nutrition;
 - d. As feed additives and processing aids;
 - e. As products for cleaning and disinfection of ponds, cages, buildings and installations for animal production;
 - f. As products for cleaning and disinfection of buildings and installations used for plant production, including storage on an agricultural holding;

Products and substances contained in the restricted list may only be used in so far as the corresponding use is authorized in general agriculture in the Third Country concerned in accordance with the relevant national legislation.

2. The authorization of the products and substances referred to in paragraph 1 is subject to the objectives and principles laid down in Title II of this Standard and the following general and specific criteria which shall be evaluated as a whole:
 - a. Their use is necessary for sustained production and essential for its intended use;
 - b. All products and substances shall be of plant, animal, microbial or mineral origin except where products or substances from such sources are not available in sufficient quantities or qualities or if alternatives are not available;
 - c. In the case of products referred to in paragraph 1(a), the following shall apply:
 - (i) Their use is essential for the control of a harmful organism or a particular disease for which other biological, physical or breeding alternatives or cultivation practices or other effective management practices are not available;
 - (ii) If products are not of plant, animal, microbial or mineral origin and are not identical to their natural form, they may be authorized only if their conditions for use preclude any direct contact with the edible parts of the crop;

²³ Regulation (EU) No 508/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 May 2014 on the European Maritime and Fisheries Fund and repealing Council Regulations (EC) No 2328/2003, (EC) No 861/2006, (EC) No 1198/2006 and (EC) No 791/2007 and Regulation (EU) No 1255/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council (OJ L 149, 20.5.2014, p. 1).

²⁴ The restricted list of products and substances is a descriptive list and does not include any derogation.

²⁵ Reference to Art. 16(1) of Regulation (EC) 834/2007

- d. In the case of products referred to in paragraph 1(b), their use is essential for obtaining or maintaining the fertility of the soil or to fulfil specific nutrition requirements of crops, or specific soil-conditioning purposes
 - e. In the case of non-organic products referred to in paragraph 1(c) and (d), the following shall apply:
 - (i) They are necessary to maintain animal health, animal welfare and vitality and contribute to an appropriate diet fulfilling the physiological and behavioural needs of the species concerned or it would be impossible to produce or preserve such feed without having recourse to such substances;
 - (ii) Feed of mineral origin, trace elements, vitamins or provitamins shall be of natural origin. In case these substances are unavailable, chemically well-defined analogical substances may be authorized for use in organic production.
3. The use of products and substances not covered under paragraph 1 and 2, and subject to the objectives and principles laid down in Title II of this Standard and the general criteria in this Article, shall be allowed in organic farming.

Title IV **Preserved and processed products**

Chapter 1

Article 26

General Rules for preserving and for the production of processed feed and food

1. Operators preserving products or producing processed feed or food shall establish and update appropriate procedures based on a systematic identification of critical processing steps.
The application of those procedures shall guarantee at all times that preserved or processed products comply with the organic production rules.
2. Operators shall comply with and implement the procedures referred to in paragraph 1. In particular, operators shall:
 - a) take precautionary measures to avoid the risk of contamination by unauthorized substances or products;
 - b) implement suitable cleaning measures, monitor their effectiveness and record those measures;
 - c) guarantee that non-organic products are not placed on the market with an indication referring to the organic production method.
3. Further to the provisions laid down in paragraphs 1 & 2 and when non-organic products are also prepared or stored in the preparation unit concerned, the operator shall:
 - a) carry out the operations continuously until the complete run has been dealt with, separated by place or time from similar operations carried out on non-organic products;
 - b) store organic products, before and after the operations, separate by place or time from non-organic products;
 - c) inform and keep available to A CERT an updated register of all operations and quantities processed, referred to in points (a) and (b) of this paragraph;
 - d) take the necessary measures to ensure identification of lots and to avoid mixtures or exchanges with non-organic products;
 - e) carry out operations on organic products only after suitable cleaning of the production equipment.
4. Additives, processing aids and other substances and ingredients used for processing feed or food and any processing practice applied, such as smoking, shall respect the principles of good manufacturing practice.
5. Substances and techniques that reconstitute properties that are lost in the processing and storage of organic feed and/or food, that correct the results of negligence in the processing of these products or that otherwise may be misleading as to the true nature of these products shall not be used.

Article 27

Production of processed feed

1. General rules on the production of processed feed

- a) Organic feed materials, or feed materials from production in conversion, shall not enter simultaneously with the same feed materials produced by non-organic means into the composition of the organic feed product.
- b) Any feed materials used or processed in organic production shall not have been processed with the aid of chemically synthesized solvents.

- c) Production of processed organic feed shall be kept separate in time or space from production of processed non-organic feed.

Article 28

Production of processed food

1. General rules on the production of processed food

1.1. The following conditions shall apply to the composition of organic processed food:

- a) The product shall be produced mainly from ingredients of agricultural origin; in order to determine whether a product is produced mainly from ingredients of agricultural origin added water and cooking salt shall not be taken into account;
- b) An organic ingredient shall not be present together with the same ingredient in non-organic form or an ingredient in conversion;
- c) Food produced from in-conversion crops shall contain only one crop ingredient of agricultural origin.

1.2. The preparation of processed organic food shall be kept separate in time or space from non-organic food.

2. Use of certain products and substances in processing of food

- a) Only additives, processing aids, flavourings, water, salt, preparations of micro-organisms and enzymes, minerals, trace elements, vitamins, as well as amino acids and other micronutrients in foodstuffs for particular nutritional uses may be used, and only in so far as they have been authorized for use in organic production in accordance with Article 25.
- b) For the purposes of paragraph a), only the following substances can be used in the processing of organic food, with the exception of products of the wine sector, for which the provisions of Chapter 2 of this Title shall apply:
 - (i) Substances listed in Annex VIII to this Standard;
 - (ii) preparations of micro-organisms and enzymes normally used in food processing; however, enzymes to be used as food additives have to be listed in Annex VIII, Section A;
 - (iii) substances, and products as defined in Articles 1(2)(b)(i) and 1(2)(c) of Council Directive 88/388/EE²⁶ labelled as natural flavouring substances or natural flavouring preparations, according to Articles 9(1)(d)²⁷ and of that Directive;
 - (iv) colours for stamping meat and eggshells in accordance with, respectively, Article 2(8) and Article 2(9) of European Parliament and Council Directive 94/36/EC.
 - (v) Drinking water and salt (with sodium chloride or potassium chloride as basic components) generally used in food processing.
 - (vi) minerals (trace elements included), vitamins, amino acids and micronutrients, provided that:
 - 1. their use in food for normal consumption is 'directly legally required', in the meaning of being directly required by provisions of Union law or provisions of national law compatible with Union law, with the consequence that the food cannot be placed at all on the market as food for normal consumption if those minerals, vitamins, amino acids or micronutrients are not added; or
 - 2. as regards food placed on the market as having particular characteristics or effects in relation to health or nutrition or in relation to needs of specific groups of consumers:

²⁶ OJ L 184, 15.7.1988, p. 61.

²⁷ OJ L 237, 10.9.1994, p. 13.

- in products referred to in points (a) and (b) of Article 1(1) of Regulation (EU) No 609/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council²⁸, their use is authorised by that Regulation and acts adopted on the basis of Article 11(1) of that Regulation for the products concerned,
 - in products regulated by Commission Directive 2006/125/EC²⁹, their use is authorised by that Directive, or
 - in products regulated by Commission Directive 2006/141/EC³⁰, their use is authorised by that Directive.
- c) For the purpose of the calculation of the organic percentage of the final product:
- (i) Food additives listed in Annex VIII and marked with an asterisk in the column of the additive code number, shall be calculated as ingredients of agricultural origin.
 - (ii) Preparations and substances referred to in sub-paragraph (b) (ii) to (vi) of this paragraph and substances not marked with an asterisk in the column of the additive code number shall not be calculated as ingredients of agricultural origin.
 - (iii) Yeast and yeast products shall be calculated as ingredients of agricultural origin.

3. Use of certain non-organic ingredients of agricultural origin in processing food

- a) non-organic agricultural ingredients may be used only if they have been authorised for use in organic production in accordance with Article 25 or have been provisionally authorised by A CERT.
- b) For the purpose of paragraph a) non-organic agricultural ingredients listed in Annex IX to this Standard can be used in the processing of organic food.
- c) Where an ingredient of agricultural origin is not included in Annex IX to this Standard, that ingredient may only be used under the following conditions:
 - (i) The operator has filled in the specific form available upon request and notified to A CERT all the requisite evidence showing that the ingredient concerned is not produced in sufficient quantity in the Third Country and in the European Union in accordance with the organic production rules.
 - (ii) A CERT has provisionally authorised, the use for a maximum period of 12 months after having verified that the operator has undertaken the necessary contacts with suppliers in his Country and the European Union to ensure himself of the unavailability of the ingredients concerned with the required quality requirements.
 - (iii) No decision has been taken, in accordance with the provisions of Article 28(3)(e) that a granted authorisation with regard to the ingredient concerned shall be withdrawn. The authorisation provided for in point (ii) may be prolonged for a maximum of three times for 12 months each and shall be renewed at least one month before expiry date of the previous authorisation, for the specific Third Country concerned.
- d) Where an authorisation as referred to in paragraph 1 has been granted, A CERT shall immediately notify to the Commission, the following information:
 - (i) the date of the authorisation and in case of a prolonged authorisation, the date of the first authorisation;

²⁸ Regulation (EU) No 609/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 June 2013 on food intended for infants and young children, food for special medical purposes, and total diet replacement for weight control and repealing Council Directive 92/52/EEC, Commission Directives 96/8/EC, 1999/21/EC, 2006/125/EC and 2006/141/EC, Directive 2009/39/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council and Commission Regulations (EC) No 41/2009 and (EC) No 953/2009 (OJ L 181, 29.6.2013, p. 35)

²⁹ Commission Directive 2006/125/EC of 5 December 2006 on processed cereal-based foods and baby foods for infants and young children (OJ L 339, 6.12.2006, p. 16).

³⁰ Commission Directive 2006/141/EC of 22 December 2006 on infant formulae and follow-on formulae and amending Directive 1999/21/EC (OJ L 401, 30.12.2006, p. 1).

- (ii) the name, address, telephone, and where relevant, fax and e-mail of the holder of the authorisation;
 - (iii) the name and, where necessary, the precise description and quality requirements of the ingredient of agricultural origin concerned;
 - (iv) the type of products for the preparation of which the requested ingredient is necessary;
 - (v) the quantities that are required and the justification for those quantities;
 - (vi) the reasons for, and expected period of, the shortage;
 - (vii) the date on which A CERT sends this notification to the Commission. The Commission may make this information available to the public.
- e) Where Commission submits comments to A CERT which granted the authorisation, which show that supplies are available during the period of the shortage or considers withdrawal of the authorization, A CERT shall withdraw the authorisation, and shall inform the Commission of the measures it has taken, within 15 working days from the date of receipt of the information.

Chapter 2

Article 29

Specific rules for the making of wine

1. Scope: This Chapter lays down specific rules for the organic production of the following products of the wine sector as referred to in Article 1(1)(l) of Council Regulation (EC) No 1234/2007³¹.

The rules shall also take into account the relevant legislation of the Third Country concerned, where applicable.

- European Commission Regulations (EC) No 606/2009³² and (EC) No 607/2009³³ shall apply, save as explicitly provided otherwise in this Chapter taking into account the relevant national Legislation of the Third Country concerned.

2. Use of certain products and substances

- a) For the purposes of Article 28(1)(a) of this Standard, products of the wine sector shall be produced from organic raw material.
- b) For the purposes of Article 28(2)(a) of this Standard, only products and substances listed in Annex VIIIa to this Standard can be used for the making of products of the wine sector, including during the processes and oenological practices, subject to the conditions and restrictions laid down in Regulation (EC) No 1234/2007 and Regulation (EC) No 606/2009 and in particular in Annex I A to that Regulation, save the case where stricter rules of the relevant national Legislation apply in the Third Country.
- c) Products and substances listed in Annex VIIIa to this Standard and marked with an asterisk, derived from organic raw material, shall be used if available.

3. Oenological practices and restrictions

3.1. Without prejudice to paragraph 2, above, and to specific prohibitions and restrictions provided for in section b of this subparagraph and in subparagraphs 3.2 to 3.5 of this paragraph, only oenological practices, processes and treatments, including the restrictions provided for in Article 120c

³¹ OJ L 299, 16.11.2007, p. 1

³² OJ L 193, 24.7.2009, p. 1

³³ OJ L 193, 24.7.2009, p. 60.

and 120d of Regulation (EC) No 1234/2007 and in Articles 3, 5 to 9 and 11 to 14 of Regulation (EC) No 606/2009 and in their Annexes, used before 1 August 2010 are permitted.

In case of amendments of these two abovementioned Regulations, that might have been introduced after 1 August 2010, as regards the oenological practice, processes and treatments may be applicable in the organic production of wine only after the adoption of new measures, necessary for the implementation of the production rules, provided for in Article 26(5) this Standard and, if required, an evaluation process according to Article 21 of that Regulation.

3.2 The use of the following oenological practices, processes and treatments is prohibited:

- (a) partial concentration through cooling according to point (c) of Section B.1 of Annex XVa to Regulation (EC) No 1234/2007;
- (b) Elimination of sulphur dioxide by physical processes according to point 8 of Annex I A to Regulation (EC) No 606/2009;
- (c) electro dialysis treatment to ensure the tartaric stabilization of the wine according to point 36 of Annex I A to Regulation (EC) No 606/2009;
- (d) partial dealcoholisation of wine according to point 40 of Annex I A to Regulation (EC) No 606/2009;
- (e) treatment with cation exchangers to ensure the tartaric stabilization of the wine according to point 43 of Annex I A to Regulation (EC) No 606/2009.

3.3 The use of the following oenological practices, processes and treatments is permitted under the following conditions:

- (a) For heat treatments according to point 2 of Annex I A to Regulation (EC) No 606/2009, the temperature shall not exceed 70 °C;
- (b) for centrifuging and filtration with or without an inert filtering agent according to point 3 of Annex I A to Regulation (EC) No 606/2009, the size of the pores shall be not smaller than 0,2 micrometer.

4. Exceptional production rules related to catastrophic circumstances in accordance with Article 10 paragraph 2 (f) of Title III of this Standard: Catastrophic circumstances: Use of Sulphur dioxide.

A CERT may authorize on a temporary basis:

The use of sulphur dioxide up to the maximum content to be fixed in accordance with the Annex I B to Regulation (EC) No 606/2009 if the exceptional climatic conditions of a given harvest year deteriorate the sanitary status of organic grapes in a specific geographical area because of severe bacterial attacks or fungal attacks, which oblige the winemaker to use more sulphur dioxide than in previous years to obtain a comparable final product;

Upon approval by A CERT, the individual operators shall keep documentary evidence of the use of the above-mentioned exceptions.

Chapter 3

Article 30

Rules on the production of organic yeast

1. General rules

- a) For the production of organic yeast only organically produced substrates shall be used. Other products and substances may only be used in so far as they have been authorized for use in organic production in accordance with Article 25.

- b) For the purpose of the application of paragraph a), the following substances may be used in the production, confection and formulation of yeast:
 - (i) Substances listed in Annex VIII, Part C to this Standard.
 - (ii) Preparations of micro-organisms and enzymes normally used in food processing.
 - (iii) Drinking water and salt (with sodium chloride or potassium chloride as basic components) generally used in food processing;
- c) Organic yeast shall not be present in organic food or feed together with non-organic yeast.

2. Exceptional production rules with regard to the use of specific products and substances in the processing in accordance with Article 10 paragraph 2 (f) of Title III of this Standard: Addition of non-organic yeast extract.

Where the conditions laid down in Article 10 paragraph 2(f) of Title III of this Standard, apply, the addition of up to 5 % non-organic yeast extract or autolysate to the substrate (calculated in dry matter) is allowed for the production of organic yeast, where operators are unable to obtain yeast extract or autolysate from organic production.

Chapter 4

Article 31

Specific provisions for seaweed

- a) If the final product is fresh seaweed, flushing of freshly harvested seaweed shall use seawater.
- b) If the final product is dehydrated seaweed, potable water may also be used for flushing. Salt may be used for removal of moisture.
- c) The use of direct flames which come in direct contact with the seaweed shall be prohibited for drying. If ropes or other equipment are used in the drying process they shall be free of anti-fouling treatments and cleaning or disinfection substances except where a product is listed in Annex VII, for this use.

Chapter 5

Article 32

Criteria for certain products and substances in processing

- 1. The authorization of products and substances for use in organic production and their inclusion in a restricted list of the products and substances referred to in paragraphs 2a & 3a of Article 28, shall be subject to the objectives and principles laid down in Title II of this Standard, and the following criteria, which shall be evaluated as a whole:
 - (i) Alternatives authorized in accordance with Articles 27 and 28 are not available;
 - (ii) Without having recourse to them, it would be impossible to produce or preserve the food or to fulfil given dietary requirements provided for on the basis of the national legislation in the Third Country concerned and the European Community legislation.

In addition, the products and substances referred to in paragraph 2a of Article 28, are to be found in nature and may have undergone only mechanical, physical, biological, enzymatic or microbial processes, except where such products and substances from such sources are not available in sufficient quantities or qualities on the market

- 2. A CERT shall not authorise use of substances that are not listed in the A CERT Organic Standard..

Title V

Collection, packaging, transport, storage and export to EU of products

Chapter 1

Transport

Article 33

Collection of products and transport to preparation units

1. Operators may carry out simultaneous collection of organic and non-organic products, only where appropriate measures are taken to prevent any possible mixture or exchange with non-organic products and to ensure the identification of the organic products.
2. The operator shall keep the information relating to collection days, hours, circuit and date and time of reception of the products available to the control body.

Article 34

Packaging and transport of products to other operators or units

1. Operators shall ensure that organic products are transported to other units, including wholesalers and retailers, only in appropriate packaging, containers or vehicles closed in such a manner that substitution of the content cannot be achieved without manipulation or damage of the seal and provided with a label stating, without prejudice to any other indications required by law:
 - (a) the name and address of the operator and, where different, of the owner or seller of the product;
 - (b) the name of the product or a description of the compound feeding stuff accompanied by a reference to the organic production method;
 - (c) the name and/or the code number of the control body or authority to which the operator is subject; and
 - (d) where relevant, the lot identification mark according to a marking system either approved at national level or agreed with the control body or authority and which permits to link the lot with the accounts referred to in Article 73 of this Standard.

The information referred to in points (a) to (d) of the first subparagraph may also be presented on an accompanying document, if such a document can be undeniably linked with the packaging, container or vehicular transport of the product. This accompanying document shall include information on the supplier and/or the transporter.

2. The closing of packaging, containers or vehicles shall not be required where:
 - (a) transportation is direct between an operator and another operator who are both subject to the organic control system, and
 - (b) the products are accompanied by a document giving the information required under paragraph 1, and
 - (c) both the expediting and the receiving operators shall keep documentary records of such transport operations available for the control body or control authority of such transport operations.

Article 35

Special rules for transporting feed to other production/preparation units or storage premises

In addition to the provisions of Article 34 of this Chapter, when transporting feed to other production or preparation units or storage premises, operators shall ensure that the following conditions are met:

- (a) during transport, organically-produced feed, in-conversion feed, and non-organic feed shall be effectively physically separated;
- (b) the vehicles and/or containers which have transported non-organic products are used to transport organic products provided that:
 - (i) suitable cleaning measures, the effectiveness of which has been checked, have been carried out before commencing the transport of organic products; operators shall record these operations,
 - (ii) all appropriate measures are implemented, depending on the risks evaluated in accordance with Article 47 of this Standard and, where necessary, operators shall guarantee that non-organic products cannot be placed on the market with an indication referring to organic production,
 - (iii) the operator shall keep documentary records of such transport operations available for A CERT;
- (c) the transport of finished organic feed shall be separated physically or in time from the transport of other finished products;
- (d) during transport, the quantity of products at the start and each individual quantity delivered in the course of a delivery round shall be recorded.

Article 36

Reception of products from other units and other operators

1. On receipt of an organic product, the operator shall check the closing of the packaging or container where it is required and the presence of the indications provided to in Article 34.
2. The operator shall crosscheck the information on the label referred to in Article 34 with the information on the accompanying documents. The result of these verifications shall be explicitly mentioned in the documentary accounts referred to in Article 50 of this Standard.

Chapter 2

Article 37

Storage of products

1. For the storage of products, areas shall be managed in such a way as to ensure identification of lots and to avoid any mixing with or contamination by products and/or substances not in compliance with the organic production rules. Organic products shall be clearly identifiable at all times.
2. In case of organic plant, seaweed, livestock and aquaculture animal production units, storage of input products other than those authorised under this Standard is prohibited in the production unit.
3. The storage of allopathic veterinary medicinal products and antibiotics is permitted on holdings provided that they have been prescribed by a veterinarian in connection with treatment as referred to in Articles 22(2.5)(ii) or 24(4.6)(ii), that they are stored in a supervised location and that they are entered in the livestock record as referred to in Article 60 of this Standards, or as appropriate, in the aquaculture production records as referred to in Article 66 of this Standard.
4. In case where operators handle both non-organic products and organic products and the latter are stored in storage facilities in which also other agricultural products or foodstuffs are stored:
 - (a) the organic products shall be kept separate from the other agricultural products and/or foodstuffs;

- (b) every measure shall be taken to ensure identification of consignments and to avoid mixtures or exchanges with non- organic products;
 - (c) suitable cleaning measures, the effectiveness of which has been checked, have been carried out before the storage of organic products.
5. Operators shall record these operations.

Title VI Labelling

Chapter 1 Organic production logo of the European Union

Article 39 Use of terms referring to organic production

1. For the purposes of this Standard, a product shall be regarded as bearing terms referring to the organic production method where, in the labelling, advertising material or commercial documents, such a product or its ingredients or feed materials are described in terms suggesting to the purchaser that the product or its ingredients or feed materials have been obtained in accordance with the rules laid down in this Standard.

In particular, the terms listed in Annex XI of this Standard their derivatives or diminutives, such as 'bio' and 'eco', alone or combined, may be used for the labelling and advertising of products which satisfy the requirements set out under or pursuant to this Standard. Moreover, the respective terms with the exact same meaning in the official language or languages of the Third Country concerned, may be used for the labelling and advertising of products which satisfy the requirements set out under or pursuant to this Standard.

In the labelling and advertising of live or unprocessed agricultural products terms referring to the organic production method **may be used only where**, in addition, all the ingredients of that product have also been produced in accordance with the requirements laid down in this Standard.

2. The terms referred to in paragraph 1 **shall not be used** for the labelling, advertising and commercial documents of a product which does not satisfy the requirements set out under this Standard, unless they are not applied to agricultural products in food or feed or clearly have no connection with organic production.

Furthermore, any terms, including terms used in trademarks, or practices used in labelling or advertising liable to mislead the consumer or user by suggesting that a product or its ingredients satisfy the requirements set out under this Standard **shall not be used**.

3. The terms referred to in paragraph 1 **shall not be used** for a product for which it has to be indicated in the labelling or advertising that it contains GMOs, consists of GMOs or is produced from GMOs according to Community provisions.
4. As regards processed food, the terms referred to in paragraph 1, **may be used**:
 - (a) in the sales description, provided that:
 - i. the processed food complies with provisions laid in Article 28;
 - ii. at least 95 % by weight, of its ingredients of agricultural origin are organic;
 - (b) only in the list of ingredients, provided that the food complies with Article 28;
 - (c) in the list of ingredients and in the same visual field as the sales description, provided that:
 - (i) the main ingredient is a product of hunting or fishing;
 - (ii) it contains other ingredients of agricultural origin that are all organic;
 - (iii) the food complies with Article 28.

The list of ingredients shall indicate which ingredients are organic.

In the case where points (b) and (c) of this paragraph apply, the references to the organic production method may only appear in relation to the organic ingredients and the list of ingredients shall include

an indication of the total percentage of organic ingredients in proportion to the total quantity of ingredients of agricultural origin.

The terms and the indication of percentage referred to in the previous subparagraph shall appear in the same colour, identical size and style of lettering as the other indications in the list of ingredients.

Article 40 Compulsory indications

1. Where terms as referred to in paragraph (1) of Article 39, above, are used:
 - (a) the code number of A CERT³⁴, if the operator who has carried out the most recent production or preparation operation is subject, **shall also appear** in the labelling;
 - (b) the Community logo referred to in paragraph (1) of Article 41 of this Standard, as regards pre-packaged food, **shall also appear** on the packaging;
 - (c) where the Community logo is used, an indication of the place where the agricultural raw materials of which the product is composed have been farmed, **shall also appear** in the same visual field as the logo and shall take one of the following forms, as appropriate:
 - **'EU Agriculture'**, where the agricultural raw material has been farmed in the EU,
 - **'non-EU Agriculture'**, where the agricultural raw material has been farmed in third countries,
 - **'EU/non-EU Agriculture'**, where part of the agricultural raw materials has been farmed in the Community and a part of it has been farmed in a third Country.

The abovementioned indication **'EU' or 'non-EU'** may be replaced or supplemented by a country in the case where all agricultural raw materials of which the product is composed, have been farmed in that Country.

For the abovementioned **'EU' or 'non-EU'** indication, small quantities by weight of ingredients may be disregarded provided that the total quantity of the disregarded ingredients does not exceed 2 % of the total quantity by weight of raw materials of agricultural origin.

The abovementioned **'EU' or 'non-EU'** indication shall not appear in a colour, size and style of lettering more prominent than the sales description of the product.

The use of the Community logo as referred to in paragraph (1) of Article 41 of this Standard, and the indication referred to in the first subparagraph shall be optional for products exported from Third Countries. However, where the Community logo as referred to in paragraph (1) of Article 41 of this Standard, appears in the labelling, the indication referred to in the first subparagraph shall also appear in the labelling.

2. The indications referred to in paragraph 1 shall be marked in a conspicuous place in such a way as to be easily visible, clearly legible and indelible.
3. Specific criteria as regards the presentation, composition and size of the indications referred to in paragraph 1(a) and (c) are laid down in Annex X of this Standard.

Article 41 Organic production logos

1. The Community organic production logo may be used in the labelling, presentation and advertising of products which satisfy the requirements set out under this Standard.

The Community logo shall not be used in the case of in-conversion products and food as referred to in Article 39(4)(b) and (c).

³⁴ As indicated in Annex IV of Regulation (EC) 1235/2008.

2. National and the A CERT's logo may be used in the labelling, presentation and advertising of products which satisfy the requirements set out under this Standard.
3. Specific criteria as regards presentation, composition, size and design of the Community logo are laid down in Annex X of this Standard.

Article 42 **Organic logo of the EU**

In accordance with Article 41(3), the organic production logo of the European Union (hereinafter '**Organic logo of the EU**') shall follow the model set out in Part A of Annex IV to this Standard.

For the purpose of labelling, the organic logo of the EU shall only be used if the product concerned is produced in accordance with the requirements of this Standard, by operators who comply with the requirements of the control system referred to in Articles 46, 79 of this Standard.

Article 43 **Conditions for the use of the code number and place of origin**

1. The indication of the code number of the control authority or control body referred to in Article 40(1)(a) shall,
 - a) start with the acronym identifying the Third Country, as referred to in the international standard for the two letter country codes under ISO 3166 (Codes for the representation of names of countries and their subdivisions);
 - b) include a term which establishes a link with the organic production method, as referred to in Article 39(1), in accordance with Part B(2) of Annex IV;
 - c) include a reference number to be decided by the European Commission in accordance with Part B(3) of Annex IV; and
 - d) be placed in the same visual field as the Organic logo of the EU, where the Organic logo of the EU is used in the labelling.
2. The indication of the place where the agricultural raw materials of which the products is composed have been farmed, as referred to in Article 40(1)(c), shall be placed immediately below the code number referred to in paragraph 1.

Chapter 2 **Other specific labelling requirements**

Article 44 **Specific labelling requirements for in-conversion products of plant origin**

In-conversion products of plant origin may bear the indication 'product under conversion to organic farming' provided that:

- a) a conversion period of at least 12 months before the harvest has been complied with;
- b) the indication shall appear in a colour, size and style of lettering which is not more prominent than the sales description of the product, the entire indication shall have the same size of letters;
- c) the product contains only one crop ingredient of agricultural origin;

- d) the indication is linked to the code number of A CERT, attributed to the control body by the European Commission.

In-conversion products of plant origin shall not be exported to the European Union under the provisions of this Standard.

Article 45

Specific labelling requirements for feed

1. Scope, use of trademarks and sales descriptions

This Article shall not apply to pet food and feed for fur animals. The trademarks and sales descriptions bearing an indication referred to in Article 39(1) may be used only if all ingredients of plant or animal origin are from the organic production method and at least 95 % of the product's dry matter is comprised of such ingredients.

2. Indications on processed feed

- 2.1. The terms referred to in Article 39(1) of this Standard and the Organic logo of the European Union may be used on processed feed provided that all the following requirements are complied with:
 - a. the processed feed complies with the provisions of this Standard and in particular with Article 22(4.4) and (4.4.3)(e) for livestock or with Article 24(7.1) for aquaculture animals and Article 26 and 27 thereof;
 - b. the processed feed complies with the provisions of this Standard and in particular with Article 22(4.4) and 26 thereof;
 - c. all ingredients of plant or animal origin contained in the processed feed are from the organic production method;
 - d. at least 95 % of the product's dry matter is comprised of organic agricultural products.
- 2.2. Subject to the requirements laid down in points (a) and (b) of paragraph 1, the following statement is permitted in the case of products comprising variable quantities of feed materials from the organic production method and/or feed materials from products in conversion to organic farming and/or products as referred to in Article 22 of this Standard:

‘may be used in organic production in accordance with A CERT ORGANIC STANDARD’.

3. Indications on processed feed

- 3.1. The indication provided for in paragraph 2 of this Article shall be:
 - a) separate from the wording referred to in Article 5 of European Council Directive 79/373/EEC³⁵ or in Article 5(1) of European Council Directive 96/25/EC³⁶;
 - b) presented in a colour, format or character font that does not draw more attention to it than to the description or name of the animal feedingstuff referred to in Article 5(1)(a) of European Directive 79/373/EEC or in Article 5(1)(b) of European Directive 96/25/EC respectively;
 - c) accompanied, in the same field of vision, by an indication by weight of dry matter referring:
 - i. to the percentage of feed material(s) from the organic production method;

³⁵ OJ L 86, 6.4.1979, p. 30.

³⁶ OJ L 125, 23.5.1996, p. 35.

- ii. to the percentage of feed material(s) from products in conversion to organic farming;
 - iii. to the percentage of feed material(s) not covered by points (i) and (ii);
 - iv. to the total percentage of animal feed of agricultural origin;
- d) accompanied by a list of names of feed materials from the organic production method;
 - e) accompanied by a list of names of feed materials from products in conversion to organic production.
- 3.2. The indication provided for in paragraph 2 of this Article may be also accompanied by a reference to the requirement to use the feedingstuffs in accordance with Article 22.

Article 45a

Specific labelling requirements for vegetative propagating material and seeds for cultivation

Vegetative propagating material and seeds for cultivation, may only bear A CERT logo and/or the National Logo of the Third Country concerned, if applicable, together with indications referring to the organic production method, according to the requirements laid down in this Standard.

Title VII

Control system & Controls

Chapter 1

Adherence to the control system

Article 46

Control System- Commitment and notification

1. Any operator who produces prepares, stores, or exports from a Third Country products in the meaning of paragraph 2 of Article 1 of Title I of this Standard or who places such products on the market shall, prior to placing on the market of any products as organic or in conversion to organic:
 - a) Submit his undertaking to the control system of A CERT.
 - b) Notify his activity and the following information to A CERT:
 - (i) name and address of operator;
 - (ii) location of premises and, where appropriate, parcels (land register data) where operations are carried out;
 - (iii) nature of operations and products;
 - (iv) undertaking by the operator to carry out the operation in accordance with the provision laid down in this Standard.
 - (v) In the case of an agricultural holding, the date on which the producer ceased to apply products not authorized for organic production on the parcels concerned;
2. Where an operator contracts out any of the activities to a third party, that operator shall nonetheless be subject to the requirements referred to in points (a) and (b) of paragraph 6, and the subcontracted activities shall be subject to the control system.
3. Where an operator runs several production units in the same area, the units for non-organic products, together with storage premises for input products must also be subject to the minimum control requirements.
4. A CERT shall keep an updated list containing the names and addresses of operators under its control. This list shall be made available to the interested parties.
5. A CERT ensures that the control system as set up allows for the traceability of each product at all stages of production, preparation and distribution in the meaning of Article 18 of European Regulation (EC) No 178/2002, in particular, in order to give consumers guarantees that organic products have been produced in compliance with the requirements set out in this Standard.

Chapter 2

Minimum control requirements

Article 47

Control arrangements and undertaking by the operator

1. When the control arrangements are first implemented, the operator shall draw up and subsequently maintain:
 - (a) A full description of the unit and/or premises and/or activity;
 - (b) All the practical measures to be taken at the level of the unit and/or premises and/or activity to ensure compliance with the organic production rules;

- (c) The precautionary measures to be taken in order to reduce the risk of contamination by unauthorized products or substances and the cleaning measures to be taken in storage places and throughout the operator's production chain.

Where appropriate, the description and measures provided for in the subparagraph 1 (a) may be part of a quality system as set up by the operator.

- 2. The description and the measures referred to in paragraph (1) shall be contained in a declaration, signed by the responsible operator. In addition, this declaration shall include an undertaking by the operator:
 - (a) To perform the operations in accordance with the organic production rules;
 - (b) To accept, in the event of infringement or irregularities, the enforcement of the measures of the organic production rules;
 - (c) To undertake to inform in writing the buyers of the product in order to ensure that the indications referring to the organic production method are removed from this production.
 - (d) To accept, in cases where the operator and/or the subcontractors of that operator are checked by different control authorities or control bodies, the exchange of information between those authorities or bodies;
 - (e) To accept, in cases where the operator and/or the subcontractors of that operator change their control authority or control body, the transmission of their control files to the subsequent control authority or control body;
 - (f) To accept, in cases where the operator withdraws from the control system, to inform without delay A CERT;
 - (g) To accept, in cases where the operator withdraws from the control system, that the control file is kept for a period of at least five years;
 - (h) To accept to inform the relevant control authority or authorities or control body or bodies without delay of any irregularity or infringement affecting the organic status of their product or organic products received from other operators or subcontractors.

The declaration provided for in the first subparagraph shall be verified by A CERT that issues a report identifying the possible deficiencies and non-compliances with the organic production rules.

The operator shall countersign this report and take the necessary corrective measures.

- 3. A complaint logbook must exist, mentioning the complaints about certified products, and the corresponding corrective actions taken.

Article 48 **Modification of control arrangements**

The operator responsible shall notify any change in the description or of the measures referred to in Article 47 of this Chapter, and in the initial control arrangements set out in Articles 52, 58, 69 and 72 of this Standard, to A CERT, in due time.

Article 49 **Control visits**

- 1. In the context of this Standard the nature and frequency of the controls shall be determined on the basis of an assessment of the risk of occurrence of irregularities and infringements as regards compliance with the requirements laid down in this Standard.

2. In any case, all operators with the exception of wholesaler dealing only with pre-packaged products and operators selling to the final consumer or user shall be subject to a verification of compliance at least once a year.

3. **A CERT shall carry out at least once a year a physical inspection of all operators.**

A CERT shall take and analyse samples for detecting of products not authorized for organic production, for checking production techniques not in conformity with the organic production rules or for detecting possible contamination by products not authorized for organic production. The number of samples to be taken and analysed by A CERT every year shall correspond to at least 5 % of the number of operators under its control. The selection of the operators where samples have to be taken shall be based on the general evaluation of the risk of non-compliance with the organic production rules. This general evaluation shall take into account all stages of production, preparation and distribution.

4. A CERT shall take and analyse samples in each case where the use of products or techniques not authorized for organic production is suspected. In such cases no minimum number of samples to be taken and analysed shall apply.

Samples may also be taken and analysed by A CERT in any other case for detecting of products not authorized for organic production, for checking production techniques not in conformity with the organic production rules or for detecting possible contamination by products not authorized for organic production.

5. A control report shall be drawn up after each visit, countersigned by the operator of the unit or his representative.
6. Moreover, A CERT shall carry out random additional control visit, primarily unannounced, based on the general evaluation of the risk of non-compliance with the organic production rules, taking into account at least the results of previous controls, the quantity of products concerned and the risk for exchange of products.

Article 50 **Documentary accounts**

1. Stock and financial records shall be kept in the unit or premises and shall enable the operator to identify and A CERT to verify:
 - (a) The supplier and, where different, the seller, or the exporter of the products;
 - (b) The nature and the quantities of organic products delivered to the unit and, where relevant, of all materials bought and the use of such materials, and, where relevant, the composition of the compound feeding stuffs;
 - (c) The nature and the quantities of organic products held in storage at the premises;
 - (d) The nature, the quantities and the consignees and, where different, the buyers, other than the final consumers, of any products which have left the unit or the first consignee's premises or storage facilities;
 - (e) in case of operators who do not store or physically handle such organic products, the nature and the quantities of organic products bought and sold, and the suppliers, and where different, the sellers or the exporters and the buyers, and where different, the consignees.
2. The documentary accounts shall also comprise the results of the verification at reception of organic products and any other information required by A CERT for the purpose of proper control. The data in the accounts shall be documented with appropriate justification documents. The accounts shall demonstrate the balance between the input and the output.

Article 51
Access to facilities

The operator shall:

- a) Give A CERT, for control purposes, access to all parts of the unit and all premises, as well as to the accounts and relevant supporting documents;
- b) Provide A CERT with any information reasonably necessary for the purposes of the control;
- c) Submit, when requested by A CERT, the results of its own quality assurance programmes.

Chapter 3
Specific control requirements for plants and plant products from farm production or collection

Article 52
Control arrangements

1. The full description of the unit referred to in Article 47(1)(a) shall:
 - (a) Be drawn up even where the operator limits his activity to the collection of wild plants;
 - (b) Indicate the storage and production premises and land parcels and/or collection areas and, where applicable, premises where certain processing and/or packaging operations take place; and
 - (c) Specify the date of the last application on the parcels and/or collection areas concerned of products, the use of which is not compatible with the organic production rules.
2. In case of collection of wild plants, the practical measures referred to in Article 47(1)(b) of Chapter 2 of this Standard shall include any guarantees given by third parties which the operator can provide to ensure that the provisions of Article 19, are complied with.

Article 53
Communications

Each year, before the date indicated by A CERT, the operator shall notify A CERT of its schedule of production of crop products, giving a breakdown by parcel.

Article 54
Plant production records

Plant production records shall be compiled in the form of a register and kept available to A CERT at all times at the premises of the holding. In addition to Article 53 of this Chapter, such records shall provide at least the following information:

- a) as regards the use of fertilizer: date of application, type and amount of fertilizer, parcels concerned;
- b) as regards the use of plant protection products: reason and date of treatment, type of product, method of treatment;
- c) as regards purchase of farm inputs: date, type and amount of purchased product;
- d) as regards harvest: date, type and amount of organic or in conversion crop production

Article 55
Several production units run by the same operator

Where an operator runs several production units in the same area, the units producing non-organic crops, together with storage premises for farm input products shall also be subject to the general and the specific control requirements laid down in Chapter 2 and this Chapter of Title VII.

Chapter 4
Specific control requirements for seaweed

Article 56
Control arrangements for seaweed

When the control system applying specifically to algae is first implemented, the full description of the site referred to in Article 47(1)(a), shall include:

- a) A full description of the installations on land and at sea;
- b) The environmental assessment as outlined in Article 21(1.3)(a), where applicable;
- c) The sustainable management plan as outlined in Article 21 (1.3)(b) & (c), where applicable;
- d) For wild algae a full description and a map of shore and sea collection areas and land areas where post collection activities take place shall be drawn up.

Article 57
Seaweed Production Records

1. Algae production records shall be compiled in the form of a register by the operator and kept available for A CERT at all times at the premises of the holding. It shall provide at least the following information:
 - (a) List of species, date and quantity harvested;
 - (b) Date of application, type and amount of fertilizer used.
2. For collection of wild algae the register shall also contain:
 - (a) History of harvesting activity for each species in named beds;
 - (b) Harvest estimate (volumes) per season;
 - (c) Sources of possible pollution for harvest beds;
 - (d) Sustainable annual yield for each bed.

Chapter 5
Control requirements for livestock and livestock products produced by animal husbandry

Article 58
Control arrangements

1. When the control system applying specifically to livestock production is first implemented, the full description of the unit referred to in Article 47(1)(a), shall include:
 - (a) A full description of the livestock buildings, pasturage, open air areas, etc., and, where applicable, the premises for the storage, packaging and processing of livestock, livestock products, raw materials and inputs;
 - (b) A full description of the installations for the storage of livestock manure.

2. The practical measures referred to in Article 47(1)(b), shall include:
 - (a) A plan for spreading manure agreed with A CERT, together with a full description of the areas given over to crop production;
 - (b) where appropriate, as regards the spreading of manure, the written arrangements with other holdings as referred to in Article 15(5), complying with the provisions of the organic production rules;
 - (c) A management plan for the organic-production livestock unit.

Article 59

Identification of livestock

The livestock shall be identified permanently using techniques adapted to each species, individually in the case of large mammals and individually or by batch in the case of poultry and small mammals.

Article 60

Livestock records

Livestock records shall be compiled in the form of a register and kept available to A CERT at all times at the premises of the holding. Such records shall provide a full description of the herd or flock management system comprising at least the following information:

- a) As regards animals arriving at the holding: origin and date of arrival, conversion period, identification mark and veterinary record;
- b) As regards livestock leaving the holding: age, number of heads, weight in case of slaughter, identification mark and destination;
- c) Details of any animals lost and reasons thereof;
- d) As regards feed: type, including feed supplements, proportions of various ingredients of rations and periods of access to free-range areas, periods of transhumance where restrictions apply;
- e) As regards disease prevention and treatment and veterinary care: date of treatment, details of the diagnosis, the posology; type of treatment product, the indication of the active pharmacological substances involved method of treatment and veterinary prescription for veterinary care with reasons and withdrawal periods applying before livestock products can be marketed labelled as organic.

Article 61

Control measures on veterinary medicinal products for livestock

- a) Whenever veterinary medicinal products are used the information according to Article 60(e) is to be declared to A CERT before the livestock or livestock products are marketed as organically produced.
- b) Livestock treated shall be clearly identified, individually in the case of large animals; individually, or by batch, or by hive, in the case of poultry, small animals and bees.

Article 62

Several production units run by the same operator

Where an operator manages several production units, as provided for in Article 22(2.5) of Chapter 2 of Title III of this Standard, the units which produce non-organic livestock or non-organic livestock products shall also be subject to the control system as laid down in Chapter 2 and Chapter 5 of Title VI, of this Standard.

Chapter 6

Control requirements for beekeeping

Article 63

Specific control measures on beekeeping

1. A map on an appropriate scale listing the location of hives shall be provided to A CERT by the beekeeper.

Where no areas are identified in accordance with Article 23(2.1)(c), the beekeeper shall provide A CERT with appropriate documentation and evidence, including suitable analyses if necessary, that the areas accessible to his colonies meet the conditions required in this Standard.
2. The following information shall be entered in the register of the apiary with regard to the use of feeding: type of product, dates, quantities and hives where it is used.
3. Whenever veterinary medicinal products are to be used, the type of product, including the indication of the active pharmacological substance, together with details of the diagnosis, the posology, the method of administration, the duration of the treatment and the legal withdrawal period shall be recorded clearly and declared to A CERT before the products are marketed as organically produced.
4. The zone where the apiary is situated shall be registered together with the identification of the hives. A CERT shall be informed of the moving of apiaries by a deadline agreed on with A CERT.
5. Particular care shall be taken to ensure adequate extraction, processing and storage of beekeeping products. All the measures to comply with this requirement shall be recorded. Only food grade equipment may be used in the honey house.
6. The removals of the supers and the honey extraction operations shall be entered in the register of the apiary.

Article 64

Several production units run by the same operator

Where an operator manages several production units, as provided for in Article 23 (2.2), the units which produce non-organic hives or non-organic beekeeping products shall also be subject to the control system as laid down in Chapter 2 and in this Chapter of this Title.

Chapter 7

Specific control requirements for aquaculture animal production

Article 65

Control arrangements for aquaculture animal production

When the control system applying specifically to aquaculture animal production is first implemented, the full description of the unit referred to in Article 47(1)(a), shall include:

- a) A full description of the installations on land and at sea;
- b) The environmental assessment as outlined in Article 21(1.3)(a), where applicable;
- c) The sustainable management plan as outlined in Article 21(1.3)(b) & (1.3)(c), where applicable;
- d) In the case of molluscs a summary of the special chapter of the sustainable management plan as required by Article 24(11.6)(b).

Article 66

Aquaculture animal production records

The following information shall be provided by the operator in the form of a register which shall be kept up to date and made available for A CERT at all times at the premises of the holding :

- a) The origin, date of arrival and conversion period of animals arriving at the holding;
- b) The number of lots, the age, weight and destination of animals leaving the holding;
- c) Records of escapes of fish;
- d) For fish the type and quantity of feed and in the case of carp and related species a documentary record of the use additional feed;
- e) Veterinary treatments giving details of the purpose date of application, method of application, type of product and withdrawal period;
- f) Disease prevention measures giving details of fallowing, cleaning and water treatment.

Article 67

Specific control visits for bivalve molluscs

For bivalve mollusc production inspection visits shall take place before and during maximum biomass production.

Article 68

Several production units run by the same operator

When an operator manages several production units as provided for in Article 24(2), the units which produce non-organic aquaculture animals shall also be subject to the control system as laid down in Chapter 2 and Chapter 7 of Title VII.

Chapter 8

Control requirements for units for preparation of plant, seaweed, livestock and aquaculture animal products and foodstuffs composed thereof

Article 69

Control arrangements

In the case of a unit involved in the preparation for its own account or for account of a third party, and including in particular units involved in packaging and/or re-packaging of such products or units involved in labelling and/or re-labelling of such products, the full description of the unit referred to in Article 47(1)(a), shall show the facilities used for the reception, the processing, packaging, labelling and storage of agricultural products before and after the operations concerning them, as well as the procedures for the transport of the products.

Chapter 9

Control requirements for units involved in the production or preparation of organic products and which have contracted out to third parties in part or in total the actual operations concerned

Article 70

Control arrangements

With regard to the operations, which are contracted out to third parties, the full description of the unit referred to in Article 47(1)(a), shall include:

- a) A list of the subcontractors with a description of their activities and an indication of the control bodies or authorities to which they are subject;
- b) Written agreement by the subcontractors that their holding will be subject to the control regime of Title VI.
- c) All the practical measures, including inter alia an appropriate system of documentary accounts, to be taken at the level of the unit to ensure that the products the operator places on the market can be traced to, as appropriate, their suppliers, sellers, consignees and buyers.

Chapter 10

Control requirements for units preparing feed

Article 71

Scope

This Chapter applies to any unit involved in the preparation of products referred to in Article 1(2), on its own account or on behalf of a third party.

Article 72

Control arrangements

- a) The full description of the unit referred to in Article 47(1)(a), shall indicate:
 - (i) The facilities used for the reception, preparation and storage of the products intended for animal feed before and after the operations concerning them;
 - (ii) The facilities used for the storage of other products used to prepare feeding stuffs;
 - (iii) The facilities used to store products for cleaning and disinfection;
 - (iv) where necessary, the description of the compound feeding stuff that the operator intends to produce, in accordance with Article 15 of Regulation (EC) N° 767/2009, and the livestock species or class for which the compound feeding stuff is intended;
 - (v) Where necessary, the name of the feed materials that the operator intends to prepare.
- b) The measures to be taken by operators, as referred to in Article 47(1)(b), to guarantee compliance with the organic production rules shall include the indications of measures referred to in Article 26.
- c) A CERT shall use these measures to carry out a general evaluation of the risks attendant on each preparation unit and to draw up a control plan. This control plan shall provide for a minimum number of random samples depending on the potential risks.

Article 73

Documentary accounts

For the purposes of proper control of the operations, the documentary accounts referred to in Article 46(8) and Article 50, shall include information on the origin, nature and quantities of feed materials, additives, sales and finished products.

Article 74

Control visits

The control visit referred to in Article 49 shall comprise a full physical inspection of all premises. Moreover, A CERT shall make targeted visits based on a general evaluation of the potential risks of non-compliance with the organic production rules.

A CERT shall pay particular attention to the critical control points pointed out for the operator, with a view to establishing whether the surveillance and checking operations are carried out correctly.

All the premises used by the operator for the conduct of his activities may be checked as frequently as the attendant risks warrant.

Chapter 11

Infringements and exchange of information

Article 75

Measures in case of infringements and irregularities

1. Where an irregularity is found as regards compliance with the requirements laid down in this Standard, A CERT shall ensure that no reference to the organic production method is made in the labelling and advertising of the entire lot or production run affected by this irregularity, where this would be proportionate to the relevance of the requirement that has been violated and to the nature and particular circumstances of the irregular activities.
2. Where a severe infringement or an infringement with prolonged effect is found, A CERT shall prohibit the operator concerned from marketing products which refer to the organic production method in the labelling and advertising and shall decide the period of application.

Article 76

Measures in case of suspicion of infringements and irregularities

1. Where an operator considers or suspects that a product which he has produced, prepared, imported or that he has received from another operator, is not in compliance with organic production rules, he shall initiate procedures either to withdraw from this product any reference to the organic production method or to separate and identify the product. He may only put it into processing or packaging or on the market after elimination of that doubt, unless it is placed on the market without indication referring to the organic production method.

In case of such doubt, the operator shall immediately inform A CERT.

A CERT may require that the product cannot be placed on the market with indications referring to the organic production method until it is satisfied, by the information received from the operator or from other sources, that the doubt has been eliminated.

2. Where A CERT has a substantiated suspicion that an operator intends to place on the market a product not in compliance with the organic production rules but bearing a reference to the organic production method, A CERT can require that the operator may provisionally not market the product with this reference for a time period to be set by A CERT. Before taking such a decision, A CERT shall allow the operator to comment. This decision shall be supplemented by

the obligation to withdraw from this product any reference to the organic production method if A CERT is sure that the product does not fulfil the requirements of organic production.

However, if the suspicion is not confirmed within the said time period, the decision referred to in the first subparagraph shall be cancelled not later than the expiry of that time period. The operator shall cooperate fully with A CERT in resolving the suspicion.

3. A CERT shall develop a catalogue at least listing infringements and irregularities affecting the organic status of products and corresponding measures to be applied, in case of infringements or irregularities by operators under its control who are involved in organic production. A CERT may include other relevant information in the catalogue deemed necessary.

Article 76a

Non-compliant products

1. Without prejudice to any measures or actions taken in accordance with Article 75, the release for circulation of products not in conformity with the requirements of this Standard shall be conditional on the removal of references to organic production from the labelling, advertising and accompanying documents.
2. A CERT, as the control body which issued the certificate of inspection as referred to in Article 80 shall immediately inform the control bodies, control authorities and competent authorities of the Member States of the European Union concerned and of the third countries involved in the organic production of the products in question and, where appropriate, the European Commission.

A CERT may require that the product cannot be placed on the market with indications referring to the organic production method until it is satisfied, by the information received from the operator or from other sources, that the doubt has been eliminated.

3. Where A CERT is notified by the European Commission of a substantiated suspicion of an infringement or irregularity as regards compliance of imported organic products with the requirements laid down in this Regulation, it shall investigate the origin of the suspected irregularity or infringement and shall inform the European Commission and the European Union Member State which sent the initial communication of the result of the investigation and of the action taken. That information shall be sent within 30 calendar days from the date of sending of the original notification by the European Commission.

Article 77

Exchange of information between A CERT, control authorities, control bodies, competent authorities and the European Commission

1. Upon a request duly justified by the necessity to guarantee that a product has been produced in accordance with this Standard A CERT shall exchange relevant information on the results of the controls with other competent authorities, control authorities and control bodies. A CERT may also exchange such information on its own initiative.
2. Where an operator subject to A CERT's control system and/or the subcontractors of that operator are checked by different control authorities or control bodies, A CERT and the control authorities or control bodies shall exchange the relevant information on the operations under their control.
3. Where the operator and/or the subcontractors change their control authority or control body, the change shall be notified without delay to the competent authority by the control authorities or control bodies concerned.

The previous control authority or control body shall hand over the relevant elements of the control file of the operator concerned and the reports referred to in the second subparagraph of Article 47(2) to the subsequent control authority or control body.

A CERT shall ensure that non-conformities noted in the report of the previous control authority or control body have been or are being addressed by the operator.

Information on cases of irregularities or infringements affecting the organic status of a product shall be immediately communicated to the Competent Authorities of the Member States where the products are imported and, where appropriate, to the Commission.

The level of communication shall depend on the severity and the extent of the irregularity or infringement found.

Article 77a

Publicly available information and data transmitted to the European Commission

1. A CERT publishes a continuously updated list of operators subject to its control system, for all Third Countries concerned, including their certification status and the product categories concerned, as well as suspended and decertified operators and products.

A CERT shall duly observe the requirements of the protection of personal data as laid down in Directive 95/46/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council³⁷.

2. The respective list of operators can be found at A CERT's official website: <http://www.a-cert.org>.
3. By 28 February every year, A CERT shall send a concise annual report to the Commission. The annual report shall update the information of the technical dossier referred to in Article 11(3) of Regulation (EC) 1235/2008; it shall describe in particular the control activities carried out by the control body or control authority in the third countries in the previous year, the results obtained, the irregularities and infringements observed and the corrective measures taken; It shall furthermore contain the most recent assessment report or update of such report, which shall contain the results of the regular on-the-spot evaluation, surveillance and multiannual reassessment as referred to in Article 33(3) of Regulation (EC) No 834/2007; A CERT shall submit any other information requested by the Commission.

Chapter 12

Risk analysis procedure

Article 78

The risk analysis procedure shall be designed in such a way that:

- (a) The result of the risk analysis provides the basis for determining the intensity of the unannounced or announced annual inspections and visits.
- (b) Additional control visits carried out in accordance with Article 49(6), of at least 10 % of operators under contract in accordance with the risk category are performed;
- (c) at least 10% of all inspections and visits carried out in accordance with Article 49(3) & (6), are unannounced;
- (d) The selection of operators to be submitted to unannounced inspections and visits is determined on the basis of the risk analysis and that these are planned according to the level of risk.

³⁷ OJ L 281, 23.11.1995, p. 31.

Chapter 13

Documentary evidence

Article 79

Documentary evidence

1. A CERT shall provide documentary evidence to any such operator who is subject to its controls and who in the sphere of his activities, meets the requirements laid down in this Standard. The documentary evidence shall at least permit the identification of the operator and the type or range of products as well as the period of validity.
2. The operator shall verify the documentary evidence of his suppliers.
3. For the purpose of the application of paragraph 1, A CERT shall use the model of the documentary evidence set out in Annex XII.
4. In case of electronic certification, the signature in box 8 of the documentary evidence shall not be required if the authenticity of the documentary evidence is otherwise shown by a tamper-proof electronic method.

Article 80

Certificate of Inspection

1. For each consignment of organic products that intends to be exported to the European Union, for operators subject to its control system, A CERT shall issue a certificate of inspection which confirms that the products satisfy the conditions laid down in this Standard, using the electronic Trade Control and Expert System (TRACES) established by Commission Decision 2003/24/EC³⁸, according to the requirements laid down in Regulation (EC) 1235/2008.

The original certificate of inspection shall be a printed and hand-signed copy of the completed electronic certificate in TRACES or, alternatively, a certificate of inspection signed in TRACES with an advanced electronic seal within the meaning of Article 3(27) of Regulation (EU) No 910/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council³⁹ or with an electronic signature offering equivalent assurances with regard to the functionalities attributed to a signature by applying the same rules and conditions as those laid down in the Commission's provisions on electronic and digitised documents, set out in the Annex to Commission Decision 2004/563/EC, Euratom.
2. The certificate of inspection shall be issued by A CERT before the consignment leaves the third country of export or origin;
3. A CERT shall only issue the certificate of inspection and sign the declaration in box 18 of the certificate after it has carried out a documentary check on the basis of all relevant inspection documents, including in particular the production plan for the product concerned, commercial documents and, as appropriate according to its risk assessment, it has carried out a physical check of the consignment. The information related to transport documents in box 13, in particular number of packages and net weight, and the information in boxes 16 and 17 of the certificate of inspection concerning means of transport and transport documents shall be included in the certificate of inspection within maximum 10 days from the issuance of the certificate and, in any case, before endorsement of the certificate of inspection by the relevant Member State's competent authorities.

³⁸ Commission Decision 2003/24/EC of 30 December 2002 concerning the development of an integrated computerised veterinary system (OJ L 8, 14.1.2003, p. 44).

³⁹ Regulation (EU) No 910/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 July 2014 on electronic identification and trust services for electronic transactions in the internal market and repealing Directive 1999/93/EC (OJ L 257, 28.8.2014, p. 73).

However, A CERT shall only issue the certificate of inspection and sign the declaration in box 18 of the certificate after it has verified that all organic ingredients of such products have been controlled and certified by a control authority or control body listed in Annex III or IV of Regulation (EC) No 1235/2008 or have been produced and certified in the Union in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 834/2007.

Where the operator carrying out the last operation for the purposes of preparation is different from the producer or processor of the product, A CERT shall only issue the certificate of inspection and sign the declaration in box 18 of the certificate after it has carried out a documentary check on the basis of all relevant inspection documents, including transport documents and commercial documents, it has verified that the production or the processing of the product concerned has been controlled and certified by a control body or control authority recognised for the products concerned and the country concerned in accordance with Article 33(3) of Regulation (EC) No 834/2007 and it has carried out, as appropriate according to its risk assessment, a physical check of the consignment.

At the request of the Commission or of the competent authority of a Member State, A CERT issuing the certificate of inspection in accordance with the second and third subparagraphs shall make available without delay the list of all operators in the organic production chain and the control authorities or control bodies under whose control those operators have placed their operations.

4. The certificate of inspection shall be in one of the official languages of the Member State of destination and filled in, except for the stamps and signatures, either entirely in capital letters or entirely in typescript.
5. The certificate of inspection shall be made in one single original.
6. The model of the Certificate of Inspection is included in Annex XIV.
7. Force majeure or exceptional circumstances
 - a. In cases of force majeure or exceptional circumstances preventing the electronic system from working, and in particular of malfunctioning of the system or a lack of a lasting connection, certificates of inspection and their extracts may be issued and endorsed pursuant to Article 13(3) to (7) of Regulation (EC) 1235/2008 without using TRACES in accordance with paragraphs 2, 3 and 4 of Article 13a of Regulation (EC) 1235/2008, and on the basis of the models and the notes set out in Annex V or VI of Regulation (EC) 1235/2008. A CERT shall inform the Commission without delay and shall insert in TRACES all the necessary details within ten calendar days following the re-establishment of the system.
 - b. When the certificate of inspection is issued without using TRACES, it shall be drawn up in one of the official languages of the Union and filled in, except for the stamps and signatures, either entirely in capital letters or entirely in typescript.

The certificate of inspection shall be in the official language or one of the official languages of the Member State of clearance. Where necessary, the relevant Member State's competent authorities may request and A CERT provide a translation of the certificate of inspection into its official language or one of its official languages.

Uncertified alterations or erasures shall invalidate the certificate.

- c. The control authority or control body issuing the certificate of inspection shall give a serial number to each issued certificate and keep a register of the issued certificates in chronological order and make the correspondence afterward with the serial number given by TRACES.

Article 81
Vendor declaration

For the purpose of the application of Article 8(3), the vendor declaration that products supplied have not been produced from or by GMOs may follow the model set out in Annex XIII.

Annex I
Fertilisers, soil conditioners and nutrients
referred to in Article 15(3) and Article 21(4.3) of this Standard

Note:

A: authorised under Regulation (EEC) No 2092/91 and carried over by Article 16(3)(c) of Regulation (EC) No 834/2007

B: authorised under Regulation (EC) No 834/2007

Authorisations	Name Compound products or products containing only materials listed hereunder:	Description, compositional requirements, conditions for use
A	Farmyard manure	Product comprising a mixture of animal excrements and vegetable matter (animal bedding). Factory farming origin forbidden
A	Dried farmyard manure and dehydrated poultry manure	Factory farming origin forbidden
A	Composted animal excrements, including poultry manure and composted farmyard manure included	Factory farming origin forbidden
A	Liquid animal excrements	Use after controlled fermentation and/or appropriate dilution Factory farming origin forbidden
B	Composted or fermented mixture of household waste	Product obtained from source separated household waste, which has been submitted to composting or to anaerobic fermentation for biogas production Only vegetable and animal household waste Only when produced in a closed and monitored collection system, accepted by the Member State Maximum concentrations in mg/kg of dry matter: cadmium: 0,7; copper: 70; nickel: 25; lead: 45; zinc: 200; mercury: 0,4; chromium (total): 70; chromium (VI): not detectable
A	Peat	Use limited to horticulture (market gardening, floriculture, arboriculture, nursery)
A	Mushroom culture wastes	The initial composition of the substrate shall be limited to products of this Annex
A	Dejecta of worms (vermicompost) and insects	
A	Guano	
A	Composted or fermented mixture of vegetable matter	Product obtained from mixtures of vegetable matter, which have been submitted to composting or to anaerobic fermentation for biogas production
B	Biogas digestate containing animal by-products co-digested with material of plant or animal origin as listed in this Annex	Animal by-products (including by-products of wild animals) of category 3 and digestive tract content of category 2 (categories 2 and 3 as defined in Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council (1)) must not be from factory farming origin. The Processes have to be in accordance with Commission Regulation (EU) No 142/2011. Not to be applied to edible parts of the crop
B	Products or by-products of animal origin as below: Blood meal Hoof meal Horn meal Bone meal or degelatinised bone meal Fish meal Meat meal Feather, hair and "chiquette" meal Wool Fur (1) Hair Dairy products Hydrolysed proteins (2)	(1) Maximum concentration in mg/kg of dry matter of chromium (VI): not detectable (2) Not to be applied to edible parts of the crop
A	Products and by-products of plant origin for fertilisers	Examples: oilseed cake meal, cocoa husks, malt culms
B	Hydrolysed proteins of plant origin	

Authorisations	Name Compound products or products containing only materials listed hereunder:	Description, compositional requirements, conditions for use
	Seaweeds and seaweed products	As far as directly obtained by: (i) physical processes including dehydration, freezing and grinding (ii) extraction with water or aqueous acid and/or alkaline solution fermentation
A	Sawdust and wood chips	Wood not chemically treated after felling
A	Composted bark	Wood not chemically treated after felling
A	Wood ash	From wood not chemically treated after felling
A	Soft ground rock phosphate	Product as specified in point 7 of Annex IA.2. to Regulation (EC) No 2003/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council (2). Cadmium content less than or equal to 90 mg/kg of P205
A	Aluminium-calcium phosphate	Product as specified in point 6 of Annex IA.2. to Regulation (EC) No 2003/2003, Cadmium content less than or equal to 90 mg/kg of P205 Use limited to basic soils (pH > 7,5)
A	Basic slag	Products as specified in point 1 of Annex IA.2. to Regulation (EC) No 2003/2003
A	Crude potassium salt or kainit	Products as specified in point 1 of Annex IA.3. to Regulation (EC) No 2003/2003
A	Potassium sulphate, possibly containing magnesium salt	Product obtained from crude potassium salt by a physical extraction process, containing possibly also magnesium salts
A	Stillage and stillage extract	Ammonium stillage excluded
A	Calcium carbonate, for instance: chalk, marl, ground limestone, Breton ameliorant, (maerl), phosphate chalk	Only of natural origin
B	Mollusc waste	Only from sustainable fisheries, as defined in Article 4 (1) (7) of Regulation (EU) No 1380/2013 or organic aquaculture
B	Egg shells	Factory farming origin forbidden.
A	Magnesium and calcium carbonate	Only of natural origin e.g. magnesian chalk, ground magnesium, limestone
A	Magnesium sulphate (kieserite)	Only of natural origin
A	Calcium chloride solution	Foliar treatment of apple trees, after identification of deficit of calcium
A, B	Calcium sulphate (gypsum)	Products as specified in point 1 of Annex ID. to Regulation (EC) No 2003/2003 Only of natural origin
A	Industrial lime from sugar production	By-product of sugar production from sugar beet and sugar cane
A	Industrial lime from vacuum salt production	By-product of the vacuum salt production from brine found in mountains
A	Elemental sulphur	Products as specified in Annex ID.3 to Regulation (EC) No 2003/2003
A	Trace elements	Inorganic micronutrients listed in part E of Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 2003/2003
A	Sodium chloride	
A	Stone meal and clays	
B	Leonardite (Raw organic sediment rich in humic acids)	Only if obtained as a by-product of mining activities
B	Humic and fulvic acids	Only if obtained by inorganic salts/solutions excluding ammonium salts; or obtained from drinking water purification
B	Xylite	Only if obtained as a by-product of mining activities (e.g. by-product of brown coal mining)

Authorisations	Name Compound products or products containing only materials listed hereunder:	Description, compositional requirements, conditions for use
B	Chitin (Polysaccharide obtained from the shell of crustaceans)	Only if obtained from sustainable fisheries, as defined in Article 4(1)(7) of Regulation (EU) No 1380/2013 or organic aquaculture
B	Organic rich sediment from fresh water bodies formed under exclusion of oxygen (e.g. sapropel)	Only organic sediments that are by-products of fresh water body management or extracted from former freshwater areas When applicable, extraction should be done in a way to cause minimal impact on the aquatic system Only sediments derived from sources free from contaminations of pesticides, persistent organic pollutants and petrol like substances Maximum concentrations in mg/kg of dry matter: cadmium: 0,7; copper: 70; nickel: 25; lead: 45; zinc: 200; mercury: 0,4; chromium (total): 70; chromium (VI): not detectable
B	Biochar — pyrolysis product made from a wide variety of organic materials of plant origin and applied as a soil conditioner	Only from plant materials, untreated or treated with products included in Annex II. Maximum value of 4 mg polycyclic aromatic hydro-carbons (PAHs) per kg dry matter (DM). This value shall be reviewed every second year, taking into account the risk of accumulation due to multiple applications'
<p>1. Commission Regulation (EU) No 142/2011 of 25 February 2011 implementing Regulation (EC) No 1069/ 2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council laying down health rules as regards animal by-products and derived products not intended for human consumption and implementing Council Directive 97/78/EC as regards certain samples and items exempt from veterinary checks at the border under that Directive (OJ L 54, 26.2.2011, p. 1).</p> <p>2. Regulation (EC) No 2003/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 October 2003 relating to fertilisers (OJ L 304, 21.11.2003, p. 1).</p>		

Annex II

Pesticides – Plant protection products

All the substances listed in this Annex have to comply at least with the conditions for use as specified in the Annex to Commission Implementing Regulation (EU)N°540/2011⁴⁰.

More restrictive conditions for use for organic production are specified in the second column of each table.

PESTICIDES - PLANT PROTECTION PRODUCTS REFERRED TO IN ARTICLE 17(2) OF THIS STANDARD	
Name	Description, compositional requirement, conditions for use
1. Substances of plant or animal origin	
Allium sativum (Garlic extract)	
Azadirachtin extracted from Azadirachta indica (Neem tree)	
Beeswax	Only as pruning agent/wound protectant
COS-OGA	
Hydrolysed proteins excluding gelatine	
Laminarin	Kelp shall be either grown organically in accordance with Article 21(4)(4.2) to (4.5) or harvested in a sustainable way in accordance with Article 21(2)(2.1)(a) to (g).
Maltodextrin	
Pheromones	Only in traps and dispensers.
Plant oils	All uses authorised, except herbicide .
Pyrethrins	Only from plant origin
Quassia extracted from Quassia amara	Only as insecticide, repellent
Repellents by smell of animal or plant origin/ sheep fat	Only on non-edible parts of the crop and where crop material is not ingested by sheep or goats
Salix spp. Cortex (a.k.a. willow bark)	
Terpenes (eugenol, geraniol and thymol)	
2. Basic Substances	
Basic substances based on food (including: Lecithins, sucrose, fructose, vinegar, whey, chitosan, hydrochloride (1), and Equisetum arvense etc.)	Only those basic substances as defined by Article 23 of Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 (2) which are food as defined in Article 2 of Regulation (EC) No 178/2002 and have plant or animal origin Substances not to be used as herbicides.
(1) Obtained from sustainable fisheries or organic aquaculture. (2) Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 October 2009 concerning the placing of plant protection products on the market (OJ L 309, 24.11.2009, p. 1).	
3. Micro-organisms or substances produced by or derived from micro-organisms	
Micro-organisms	Not from GMO origin
Spinosad	
Cerevisane	
4. Substances other than those mentioned in Sections 1, 2 and 3	
Aluminium silicate (Kaolin)	
Calcium hydroxide	When used as fungicide, only in fruit trees, including nurseries, to control Nectria galligena
Carbon dioxide	
Copper compounds in the form of: copper hydroxide, copper oxychloride,	

⁴⁰ Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 540/2011 of 25 May 2011 implementing Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards the list of approved active substances (OJ L 153, 11.6.2011, p. 1).

copper oxide, Bordeaux mixture, and tribasic copper sulphate	
Diammonium phosphate	Only as attractant in traps
Ethylene	
Fatty acids	All uses authorised, except herbicide
Ferric phosphate (iron (III) orthophosphate)	Preparations to be surface-spread between cultivated plants
Hydrogen peroxide	
Kieselgur (diatomaceous earth)	
Lime sulphur (calcium polysulphide)	
Paraffin oil	
Potassium and sodium hydrogen carbonate (a.k.a. potassium /sodium bicarbonate)	
Pyrethroids (only deltamethrin or lambda-cyhalothrin)	Only in traps with specific attractants; only against <i>Bactrocera oleae</i> and <i>Ceratitis capitata</i> Wied
Quartz sand	
Sodium chloride	All uses authorised, except herbicide
Sulphur	

Annex III

Minimum surface areas indoors and outdoors and other characteristics of housing in the different species and types of production referred to in Article 22(2.2.1)(d) of this Standard

1. Bovines, Equidae, ovine, caprine and porcine

	Indoors area (net area available to animals)		Outdoors area (exercise area, excluding pasturage)
	Live weight minimum(kg)	M ² / head	M ² / head
Breeding and fattening bovine and Equidae	up to 100	1,5	1,1
	up to 200	2,5	1,9
	up to 350	4,0	3
	over 350	5 with a minimum of 1 m ² /100 kg	3,7 with a minimum of 0,75 m ² /100 kg
Dairy cows		6	4,5
Bulls for breeding		10	30
Sheep and goats		1,5 sheep/goat	2,5
		0,35 lamb/kid	0,5
Farrowing sows with piglets up to 40 days		7,5 sow	2,5
Fattening pigs	up to 50	0,8	0,6
	up to 85	1,1	0,8
	up to 110	1,3	1
	Over 110	1,5	1,2
Piglets	Over 40 days and up to 30kg	0,6	0,4
Brood pigs	female	2,5	1,9
	male	6 males If pens are used for natural service:10m ² /boar	8,0

2. Poultry

	Indoors area (net are available to animals)			Outdoors area m ² of area available in rotation / head
	No animals / m ²	cm perch / animal	nest	
Laying hens	6	18	7 laying hens per nest or in case of common nest 120 cm ² /bird	4, provided that the limit of 170kg of N/ha/year is not exceeded
Fattening poultry (in fixed housing)	10 with a maximum of 21kg live weight/m ²	20 (for guinea fowl only)		4 Broilers and guinea fowl 4,5 ducks 10 turkey 15 geese In all the species mentioned above the limit of 170kg of N/ha/year is not exceeded

<p>Fattening poultry in mobile housing</p>	<p>16 ⁽¹⁾ in mobile poultry houses with a maximum of 30kg live weight/m²</p>			<p>2,5 provided that the limit of 170kg of N/ha/year is not exceeded</p>
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(1) Only in the case of mobile houses not exceeding 150 m² floor space.

Annex IV

Maximum number of animals per hectare referred to Article 22(2.2.5)(b) of this Standard

Class or species	Maximum number of animals per ha equivalent to 170kg N/ha/year
Equines over six months old	2
Calves for fattening	5
Other bovine animals less than 1 year old	5
Male bovine animals from 1 to less than 2 years old	3,3
Female bovine animals from 1 to less than 2 years old	3,3
Male bovine animals 2 years old or over	2
Breeding heifers	2,5
Heifers for fattening	2,5
Dairy cows	2
Cull dairy cows	2
Other cows	2,5
Female breeding rabbits	100
Ewes	13,3
Goats	13,3
Piglets	74
Breeding sows	6,5
Pigs for fattening	14
Other pigs	14
Table chickens	580
Laying hens	230

Annex V

Feed materials as referred to in Article 22(2.4.4)(d), Article 22(2.5.2)(b) and Article 24(4.4.5)(a) of this Standard

1. FEED MATERIALS OF MINERAL ORIGIN		
Authorisations	Substance	Condition for use
A	Calcareous marine shells	
A	Maerl	
A	Lithotamn	
A	Calcium gluconate	
A	Calcium carbonate	
A	Defluorinated monocalcium phosphate	
A	Defluorinated dicalcium phosphate	
A	Magnesium oxide (anhydrous magnesia)	
A	Magnesium sulphate	
A	Magnesium chloride	
A	Magnesium carbonate	
A	Calcium magnesium phosphate	
A	Magnesium phosphate	
A	Monosodium phosphate	
A	Monoammonium phosphate (ammonium dihydrogen orthophosphate)	Only for aquaculture'
A	Calcium sodium phosphate	
A	Sodium chloride	
A	Sodium bicarbonate	
A	Sodium carbonate	
A	Sodium sulphate	
A	Potassium chloride	

2. OTHER FEED MATERIALS		
Fermentation (by-)products from microorganisms the cells of which have been inactivated or killed:		
A	Saccharomyces cerevisiae	
A	Saccharomyces carlsbergiensis	

Annex VI
Feed additives used in animal nutrition
referred to in Article 22(2.4.4)(g), Article 22(2.5.2)(b) and Article 24(4.4.5)(b) of this Standard

Feed additives listed in this Annex must be authorized under Regulation (EC) N° 1831/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council.

1. TECHNOLOGICAL ADDITIVES

a. Preservatives

ID numbers or Functional groups	Substance	Description, conditions for use
E 200	Sorbic acid	
E 236	Formic acid	
E 237	Sodium formate	
E 260	Acetic acid	
E 270	Lactic acid	
E 280	Propionic acid	
E 330	Citric acid	

b. Antioxidants

ID numbers or Functional groups	Substance	Description, conditions for use
1b306(i)	Tocopherol extracts from vegetable oils	
1b306(ii)	Tocopherol-rich extracts from vegetable oils (delta rich)	

c. Emulsifiers, stabilisers, thickeners and gelling agents

ID numbers or Functional groups	Substance	Description, conditions for use
1c322	Lecithins	Only when derived from organic raw material.
		Use restricted to aquaculture animal feed.

d. Binders and anti-caking agents

ID numbers or Functional groups	Substance	Description, conditions for use
E 412	Guar gum	
E 535	Sodium ferrocyanide	Maximum dose rate of 20 mg/kg NaCl calculated as ferrocyanide anion.
E 551b	Colloidal silica	
E 551c	Kieselgur (diatomaceous earth, purified)	
1m558i	Bentonite	
E 559	Kaolinitic clays, free of asbestos	
E 560	Natural mixtures of steatites and chlorite	
E 561	Vermiculite	
E 562	Sepiolite	
E 566	Natrolite-Phonolite	
1g568	Clinoptilolite of sedimentary origin	
E 599	Perlite	

e. Silage additives

ID numbers or Functional groups	Substance	Description, conditions for use
1k 1k236	Enzymes, micro-organisms Formic acid,	Use restricted to production of silage when weather conditions do not allow for adequate fermentation.
1k237	Sodium formate	
1k280	Propionic acid	
1k281	Sodium propionate	The use of formic, propionic acid and their sodium salts in the production of silage shall only be permitted when weather conditions do not allow for adequate fermentation

2. SENSORY ADDITIVES

ID numbers or Functional groups	Substance	Description, conditions for use
2b	Flavouring compounds	Only extracts from agricultural products.
	Castanea sativa Mill.: Chestnut extract	

3. NUTRITIONAL ADDITIVES

a. Vitamins, pro-vitamins and chemically well-defined substances having similar effect

ID numbers or Functional groups	Substance	Description, conditions for use
3a	Vitamins and provitamins	Derived from agricultural products. If derived synthetically, only those identical to vitamins derived from agricultural products may be used for monogastric animals and aquaculture animals. If derived synthetically, only vitamins A, D and E identical to vitamins derived from agricultural products may be used for ruminants; the use is subject to prior authorisation of the Member States based on the assessment of the possibility for organic ruminants to obtain the necessary quantities of the said vitamins through their feed rations.
3a920	Betaine anhydrous	Only for monogastric animals Only from natural origin and when available from organic origin

b. Compounds of trace elements

ID numbers or Functional groups	Substance	Description, conditions for use
E1 Iron		
3b101	Iron(II) carbonate (siderite)	
3b103	Iron(II) sulphate monohydrate	

3b104	Iron(II) sulphate heptahydrate	
3b201	Potassium iodide	
3b202	Calcium iodate, anhydrous	
3b203	Coated granulated calcium iodate anhydrous	
3b301	Cobalt(II) acetate tetrahydrate	
3b302	Cobalt(II) carbonate	
3b303	Cobalt(II) carbonate hydroxide (2:3) monohydrate	
3b304	Coated granulated cobalt(II) carbonate hydroxide (2:3) monohydrate	
3b305	Cobalt(II) sulphate heptahydrate	
3b402	Copper(II) carbonate dihydroxy monohydrate	
3b404	Copper (II) oxide	
3b405	Copper(II) sulphate pentahydrate	
3b409	Dicopper chloride trihydroxide (TBCC)	
3b502	Manganese (II) oxide	
3b503	Manganous sulfate, monohydrate	
3b603	Zinc oxide	
3b604	Zinc sulphate heptahydrate	
3b605	Zinc sulphate monohydrate	
3b609	Zinc chloride hydroxide monohydrate (TBZC)	
3b701	Sodium molybdate dihydrate	
3b801	Sodium selenite	
3b810, 3b811, 3b812, 3b813 and 3b817	Selenised yeast inactivated	

4. ZOOTECHNICAL ADDITIVES

ID numbers or Functional groups	Substance	Description, conditions for use
4a, 4b, 4c and 4d	Enzymes and microorganism in the category of "Zootechnical additives"	

Annex VII

Products for cleaning and disinfection

1. Products for cleaning and disinfection of buildings and installations for livestock production referred to in Article 22(2.6)(b) of this Standard:

*Potassium and sodium soap
*Water and steam
*Milk of lime
*Lime
*Quicklime
*Sodium hypochlorite (e.g. as liquid bleach)
*Caustic soda
*Caustic potash
*Hydrogen peroxide
*Natural essences of plants
*Citric, peracetic acid, formic, lactic, oxalic and acetic acid
*Alcohol
*Nitric acid (dairy equipment)
*Phosphoric acid (dairy equipment)
*Formaldehyde
*Cleaning and disinfection products for teats and milking facilities
*Sodium carbonate

2. Products for cleaning and disinfection for aquaculture animals and seaweed production referred to in Articles 21(3.2), 24(4.7) and 31 of this Standard

2.1 Subject to compliance with relevant Union and national provisions as referred to in Article 25(1) of this Standard, and in particular with Regulation (EU) No 528/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁴¹, products used for cleaning and disinfection of equipment and facilities in the absence of aquaculture animals may contain the following active substances:

*ozone
*sodium hypochlorite
*calcium hypochlorite
*calcium hydroxide
*calcium oxide
*caustic soda
*alcohol
*potassium permanganate
*tea seed cake made of natural camelia seed (use restricted to shrimp production)
*mixtures of potassium peroxomonosulphate and sodium chloride producing hypochlorous acid

⁴¹ Regulation (EU) No 528/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 May 2012 concerning the making available on the market and use of biocidal products (OJ L 167, 27.6.2012, p. 1).

2.2 Equipment and facilities in the presence as well as in the absence of aquaculture animals

Subject to compliance with relevant Union and national provisions as referred to in Article 25(1) of this Standard, and in particular with Regulation (EU) No 528/2012 and Directive 2001/82/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council⁴², products used for cleaning and disinfection of equipment and facilities in the presence as well as in the absence of aquaculture animals may contain the following active substances:

*limestone(calcium carbonate) for pH control

*dolomite for pH correction (use restricted to shrimp production)

*sodium chloride

*hydrogen peroxide

*sodium percarbonate

*organic acids (acetic acid, lactic acid, citric acid)

*humic acid

*peroxyacetic acids

*peracetic and peroctanoic acids

*iodophores (only in the presence of eggs)

⁴² Directive 2001/82/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 6 November 2001 on the Community code relating to veterinary medicinal products (OJ L 311, 28.11.2001, p. 1).

Annex VIII

Certain products and substances for use in production of processed organic food, yeast and yeast products referred to in Article 28(2)(b)(i) and Article 30(1)(b)(i) of this Standard.

SECTION A - FOOD ADDITIVES, INCLUDING CARRIERS

For the purpose of the calculation referred to in Article 39(4)(a)(ii) of this Standard, food additives marked with an asterisk(*) in the column of the code number, shall be calculated as ingredients of agricultural origin.

Code	Name	Preparation of foodstuffs of		Specific conditions and restrictions in addition to Regulation (EC) No 1333/2008
		plant origin	animal origin	
E153	Vegetable carbon		X	Ashy goat cheese Morbier cheese
E160b(*)	Annato, Bixin, Norbixin		X	Red Leicester cheese Double Gloucester cheese Cheddar Mimolette cheese
E170	Calcium carbonate	X	X	Shall not be used for colouring or calcium enrichment of products
E220	Sulphur dioxide	X	X (Only for mead)	-In fruit wines (wine made from fruits other than grapes, including cider and Perry) and mead with and without added sugar: 100mg/l (Maximum levels available from all sources, expressed as SO ₂ in mg/l)
E223	Sodium metabisulphite		X	Crustaceans
E224	Potassium metabisulphite	X	X (Only for mead)	-In fruit wines (wine made from fruits other than grapes, including cider and Perry) and mead with and without added sugar: 100mg/l (Maximum levels available from all sources, expressed as SO ₂ in mg/l)
E250	Sodium nitrite		X	For meat products. May only be used, if it has been demonstrated to the satisfaction of the competent authority that no technological alternative, giving the same guarantees and/or allowing to maintain the specific features of the product, is available. Not in combination with E252. Indicative ingoing amount expressed as NaNO ₂ : 80 mg/kg, maximum residual amount expressed as NaNO ₂ : 50 mg/kg
E252	Potassium nitrate		X	For meat products. May only be used, if it has been demonstrated to the satisfaction of the competent authority that no technological alternative, giving the same guarantees and/or allowing to maintain the specific features of the product, is available. Not in combination with E250. Indicative ingoing amount expressed as NaNO ₃ : 80 mg/kg, maximum residual amount expressed as NaNO ₃ : 50 mg/kg

Code	Name	Preparation of foodstuffs of		Specific conditions and restrictions in addition to Regulation (EC) No 1333/2008
		plant origin	animal origin	
E270	Lactic acid	X	X	
E290	Carbon dioxide	X	X	
E296	Malic acid	X		
E300	Ascorbic acid	X	X	With regard to foodstuffs of animal origin: Meat products
E301	Sodium ascorbate		X	With regard to foodstuffs of animal origin: Meat products in connection with nitrates and nitrites
E306(*)	Tocopherol-rich extract	X	X	Anti-oxidant
E322(*)	Lecithins	X	X	With regard to foodstuffs of animal origin: Milk products. Only when derived from organic production. Applicable as of 1 January 2022. Until that date, only when derived from organic raw material.
E325	Sodium lactate		X	Milk-based and meat products
E330	Citric acid	X	X	
E331	Sodium citrates	X	X	
E333	Calcium citrates	X		
E334	Tartaric acid (L(+)-)	X	X (only for mead)	With regard to foodstuffs of animal origin: Mead.
E335	Sodium tartrates	X		
E336	Potassium tartrates	X		
E341(i)	Monocalcium phosphate	X		Raising agent for self-raising flour
E392(*)	Extracts of rosemary	X	X	Only when derived from organic production
E400	Alginic acid	X	X	With regard to foodstuffs of animal origin: milk-based products
E401	Sodium alginate	X	X	With regard to foodstuffs of animal origin: milk-based products and sausages based on meat
E402	Potassium alginate	X	X	With regard to foodstuffs of animal origin: milk-based products
E406	Agar	X	X	With regard to foodstuffs of animal origin: milk-based products and meat products
E407	Carrageenan	X	X	With regard to foodstuffs of animal origin: milk-based products
E410(*)	Locust bean gum	X	X	Only when derived from organic production. Applicable as of 1 January 2022.
E412(*)	Guar gum	X	X	Only when derived from organic production. Applicable as of 1 January 2022.
E414(*)	Arabic gum	X	X	Only when derived from organic production. Applicable as of 1 January 2022.
E415	Xanthan gum	X	X	
E417	Tara gum powder	X	X	Thickener Only when derived from organic production. Applicable as of 1 January 2022.
E418	Gellan gum	X	X	High-acyl form only

Code	Name	Preparation of foodstuffs of		Specific conditions and restrictions in addition to Regulation (EC) No 1333/2008
		plant origin	animal origin	
				Only when derived from organic production. Applicable as of 1 January 2022.
E422	Glycerol	X	X	Only from plant origin Only when derived from organic production. Applicable as of 1 January 2022. For plant extracts, flavourings, humectant in gel capsules and as a surface coating of tablets
E440(i)(*)	Pectin	X	X	With regard to foodstuffs of animal origin: milk-based products
E464	Hydroxypropyl methyl cellulose	X	X	Encapsulation material for capsules
E500	Sodium carbonates	X	X	
E501	Potassium carbonates	X		
E503	Ammonium carbonates	X		
E504	Magnesium carbonates	X		
E509	Calcium chloride		X	Milk coagulation
E516	Calcium sulphate	X		Carrier
E524	Sodium hydroxide	X		Surface treatment of 'Laugengebäck' and regulation of acidity in organic flavourings
E551	Silicon dioxide	X	X	For herbs and spices in dried powdered form, flavourings and propolis
E553b	Talc	X	X	With regard to foodstuffs of animal origin: surface treatment of sausages
E901	Beeswax	X		As a glazing agent for confectionary only. Beeswax from organic beekeeping
E903	Carnauba wax	X	X	As a glazing agent for confectionary As a mitigating method for mandatory extreme cold treatment of fruit as a quarantine measure against harmful organisms (Commission Implementing Directive (EU) 2017/1279) ⁴³ Only when derived from organic production. Applicable as of 1 January 2022. Until that date, only when derived from organic raw material.
E938	Argon	X	X	
E939	Helium	X	X	
E941	Nitrogen	X	X	
E948	Oxygen	X	X	
E968	Erythritol	X	X	Only when derived from organic production without using ion exchange technology

⁴³ Commission Implementing Directive (EU) 2017/1279 of 14 July 2017 amending Annexes I to V to Council Directive 2000/29/EC on protective measures against the introduction into the Community of organisms harmful to plants or plant products and against their spread within the Community (OJ L 184, 15.7.2017, p. 33).

B. PROCESSING AIDS AND OTHER PRODUCTS, WHICH MAY BE USED FOR PROCESSING OF INGREDIENTS OF AGRICULTURAL ORIGIN FROM ORGANIC PRODUCTION

"Processing aid" means any substance not consumed as a food ingredient by itself, intentionally used in the processing of raw materials, foods or their ingredients, to fulfil a certain technological purpose during treatment or processing and which may result in the unintentional but technically unavoidable presence of residues of the substance or its derivatives in the final product, provided that these residues do not present any health risk and do not have any technological effect on the finished product.

Name	Preparation of all foodstuffs of plant origin	Preparation of all foodstuffs of animal origin	Specific conditions and restrictions in addition to Regulation (EU) No 1333/2008
Water	X	X	Drinking water within the meaning of Council Directive 98/83/EC
Calcium chloride	X	X	Coagulation agent With regard to foodstuffs of animal origin: sausages based on meat
Calcium carbonate	X		
Calcium hydroxide	X		
Calcium sulphate	X		Coagulation agent
Magnesium chloride (or nigari)	X		Coagulation agent
Potassium carbonate	X		With regard to foodstuffs of plant origin: drying of grapes
Sodium carbonate	X	X	
Lactic acid		X	With regard to foodstuffs of animal origin: for the regulation of the pH of the brine bath in cheese production
L(+)-lactic acid from fermentation	X		With regard to foodstuffs of plant origin: for the preparation of plant protein extracts
Citric acid	X	X	
Sodium hydroxide	X		With regard to foodstuffs of plant origin: for sugar(s) production; for oil production excluding olive oil production; for the preparation of plant protein extracts
Sulphuric acid	X	X	Sugar(s) production Gelatine production
Hop extract	X		With regard to foodstuffs of plant origin: only for antimicrobial purposes in production of sugar. When available from organic production
Pine rosin extract	X		With regard to foodstuffs of plant origin: only for antimicrobial purposes in production of sugar. When available from organic production
Hydrochloric acid		X	With regard to foodstuffs of animal origin: Gelatine production; for the regulation of the pH of the brine bath in the processing of Gouda-, Edam and Maasdammer cheeses, Boerenkaas, Friese and Leidse Nagelkaas

Ammonium hydroxide		X	With regard to foodstuffs of animal origin: gelatine production
Hydrogen peroxide		X	With regard to foodstuffs of animal origin: gelatine production
Carbon dioxide	X	X	
Nitrogen	X	X	
Ethanol	X	X	Solvent
Tannic acid	X		Filtration aid
Egg white albumin	X		
Casein	X		
Gelatin	X		
Isinglass	X		
Vegetable oils	X	X	Greasing, releasing or anti-foaming agent Only when derived from organic production except those authorized in annex IX
Silicon dioxide gel or colloidal solution	X		
Activated carbon	X	X	
Talc	X		In compliance with the specific purity criteria for food additive E 553b
Bentonite	X	X	With regard to foodstuffs of animal origin: as a sticking agent for mead
Cellulose	X	X	With regard to foodstuffs of animal origin: Gelatine production
Diatomaceous earth	X	X	With regard to foodstuffs of animal origin: Gelatine production
Perlite	X	X	With regard to foodstuffs of animal origin: Gelatine production
Hazelnut shells	X		
Rice meal	X		
Beeswax	X		Releasing agent Beeswax from organic beekeeping
Carnauba wax	X		Releasing agent Only when derived from organic production. Applicable as of 1 January 2022. Until that date, only when derived from organic raw material
Acetic acid/vinegar		X	Only when derived from organic production. For fish processing only. From natural fermentation, Not to be produced by or from GMO
Thiamin hydrochloride	X	X	Only for use in processing of fruit wines, including cider and perry and mead
Diammonium phosphate	X	X	Only for use in processing of fruit wines, including cider and perry and mead
Wood fibre	X	X	The source of timber should be restricted to certified, sustainably harvested wood.

			Wood used must not contain toxic components(post-harvest treatment, naturally occurring toxins or toxins from micro-organisms)
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SECTION C - PROCESSING AIDS FOR THE PRODUCTION OF YEAST AND YEAST PRODUCTS

Name	Primary yeast	Yeast confections/formulations	Specific conditions
Calcium chloride	X		
Carbon dioxide	X	X	
Citric acid	X		For the regulation of the pH in yeast production
Lactic acid	X		For the regulation of the pH in yeast production
Nitrogen	X	X	
Oxygen	X	X	
Potato starch	X	X	For filtering Only when derived from organic production
Sodium carbonate	X	X	For the regulation of the pH
Vegetable oils	X	X	Greasing, releasing or anti-foaming agent Only when derived from organic production except those authorized in annex IX

Annex VIIIa

Products and substances authorised for use or addition in organic products of the wine sector referred to in Article 29(2) of this Standard

Type of treatment in accordance with Annex I A to Regulation (EC) No 606/2009	Name of products or substances	Specific conditions, restrictions within the limits and conditions set out in Regulation (EC) No 1234/2007 and Regulation (EC) No 606/2009
Point 1: Use for aeration or oxygenation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Air - Gaseous oxygen 	
Point 3: Centrifuging and filtration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Perlite - Cellulose - Diatomaceous earth 	Use only as an inert filtering agent
Point 4: Use in order to create an inert atmosphere and to handle the product shielded from the air	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Nitrogen - Carbon dioxide - Argon 	
Points 5, 15 and 21: Use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Yeasts ⁽¹⁾, yeast cell walls 	
Point 6: Use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Diammonium phosphate - Thiamine hydrochloride - Yeast autolysates 	
Point 7: Use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sulphur dioxide <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Potassium bisulphite or potassium metabi-sulphite 	<p>(a) The maximum sulphur dioxide content shall not exceed 100 milligrams per litre for red wines as referred to in point 1(a) of Part A of Annex I B to Regulation (EC) No 606/2009 and with a residual sugar level lower than 2 grams per litre;</p> <p>(b) The maximum sulphur dioxide content shall not exceed 150 milligrams per litre for white and rosé wines as referred to in point 1(b) of Part A of Annex I B to Regulation (EC) No 606/2009 and with a residual sugar level lower than 2 grams per litre;</p> <p>(c) For all other wines, the maximum sulphur dioxide content applied in accordance with Annex I B to Regulation (EC) No 606/2009 on 1 August 2010, shall be reduced by 30 milligrams per litre.</p>
Point 9: Use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Charcoal for oenological use 	

Point 10: Clarification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Edible gelatine⁽¹⁾ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Plant proteins from wheat or peas⁽²⁾ - Isinglass⁽²⁾ - Egg white albumin⁽²⁾ - Tannins⁽²⁾ - Potato proteins⁽²⁾ - Yeast protein extracts⁽²⁾ - Casein - Chitosan derived from <i>Aspergillus niger</i> - Potassium caseinate - Silicon dioxide - Bentonite - Pectolytic enzymes 	
Point 12: Use for acidification purposes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lactic acid - L(+)-Tartaric acid 	
Point 13: Use for deacidification purposes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - L(+)-Tartaric acid - Calcium carbonate - Neutral potassium tartrate - Potassium bicarbonate 	
Point 14: Addition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Aleppo pine resin 	
Point 17: Use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lactic bacteria 	
Point 19: Addition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - L-Ascorbic acid 	
Point 22: Use for bubbling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Nitrogen 	
Point 23: Addition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Carbon dioxide 	
Point 24: Addition for wine stabilisation purposes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Citric acid 	
Point 25: Addition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Tannins⁽²⁾ 	
Point 27: Addition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Meta-tartaric acid 	
Point 28: Use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Acacia gum⁽²⁾ (= gum arabic) 	
Point 30: Use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Potassium bitartrate 	
Point 31: Use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cupric citrate 	
Point 35: Use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Yeast mannoproteins 	
Point 38: Use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Oak chips 	
Point 39: Use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Potassium alginate 	
Point 44: Use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Chitosan derived from <i>Aspergillus niger</i> 	

Point 51: Use	- Inactivated yeast	
Type of treatment in accordance with Annex III, point A(2)(b) to Regulation (EC) No 606/2009	- Calcium sulphate	Only for “vino generoso” or “vino generoso de licor”
<p>(1) For the individual yeast strains: if available, derived from organic raw material. (2) Derived from organic raw material if available.</p>		

Annex IX

Ingredients of agricultural origin which have not been produced organically referred to in Article 28(3)(b) of this Standard

1. UNPROCESSED VEGETABLE PRODUCTS AS WELL AS PRODUCTS DERIVED THEREFROM BY PROCESSES

1.1 Edible fruits, nuts and seeds		1.2 Edible spices and herbs		1.3 Miscellaneous
- Acorns	<i>Quercus</i> spp	-Pepper (Peruvian)	<i>Schinus molle</i> L.	Algae, including seaweed, permitted in non-organic foodstuffs preparation
-Cola nuts	<i>Cola acuminata</i>	-Horseradish seeds	<i>Armoracia rusticana</i>	
-Gooseberries	<i>Ribes uva-crispa</i>	-Lesser galanga	<i>Alpinia officinarum</i>	
-Maracujas (passion fruit)	<i>Passiflora edulis</i>	-Safflower flowers	<i>Carthamus tinctorius</i>	
-Raspberries (dried)	<i>Rubus idaeus</i>	-Watercress herb	<i>Nasturtium officinale</i>	
-Red currants (dried)	<i>Ribes rubrum</i>			

2. VEGETABLE PRODUCTS

2.1 Fats and oils whether or not refined, but not chemically modified, derived from plants other than:		2.2 The following sugars, starches and other products from cereals and tubers	2.3 Miscellaneous
Cocoa	<i>Theobroma cacao</i>	Fructose	Pea protein <i>Pisum</i> spp
Coconut	<i>Cocos nucifera</i>	Rice paper	Rum, only obtained from cane sugar juice
Olive	<i>Olea europaea</i>	Unleavened bread paper	Kirsch prepared on the basis of fruits and flavourings as referred to in Article 27(1)(c) of Regulation (EC) 889/2008
Sunflower	<i>Helianthus annuus</i>	Starch from rice and waxy maize, not chemically modified	
Palm	<i>Elaeis guineensis</i>		
Rape	<i>Brassica napus, rapa</i>		
Safflower	<i>Carthamus tinctorius</i>		
Sesame	<i>Sesamum indicum</i>		
Soya	<i>Glycine max</i>		

3. ANIMAL PRODUCTS

- aquatic organisms, not originating from aquaculture, and permitted in no-organic foodstuffs preparation
- gelatin
- whey powder 'herasuola'
- casings

Annex X

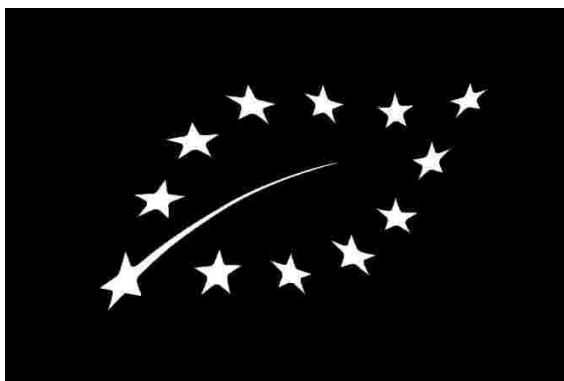
A. Organic logo of the EU, referred to in Article 42 of this Standard

1. The Organic logo of the EU shall comply with the model below:



2. The reference colour in Pantone is Green Pantone No 376 and Green (50 % Cyan + 100 % Yellow), when a four-color process is used.

3. The Organic logo of the EU can also be used in black and white as shown, only where it is not practicable to apply it in colour:



4. If the background colour of the packaging or label is dark, the symbols may be used in negative format, using the background colour of the packaging or label.

5. If a symbol is used in colour on a coloured background, which makes it difficult to see, a delimiting outer line around the symbol can be used to improve contrast with the background colours.

6. In certain specific situations where there are indications in a single colour on the packaging, the Organic logo of the EU may be used in the same colour.

7. The Organic logo of the EU must have a height of at least 9 mm and a width of at least 13,5 mm; the proportion ratio height/width shall always be 1:1,5. Exceptionally the minimum size may be reduced to a height of 6 mm for very small packages.

8. The Organic logo of the EU may be associated with graphical or textual elements referring to organic farming, under the condition that they do not modify or change the nature of the Organic logo of the EU, nor any of the indications mentioned at Article 43. When associated to national or private logos using a green colour different from the reference colour mentioned in point 2, the Organic logo of the EU may be used in that non-reference colour.

B. Code number of A CERT referred to in Article 43 of this Standard

The general format of the code numbers is as follows:

AB-BIO-999

Where:

1. 'AB' is the ISO code as specified in Article 43(1)(a) for the country where the controls take place; and
2. 'BIO' is a term, indicated by the European Commission, establishing a link with the organic production method Article 43(1)(b); and
3. '999' is the reference number, indicated in maximum three digits attributed to A CERT by the European Commission, as specified in Article 43(1)(c).
4. The Commission shall make the code numbers available to the public by any appropriate technical means, including publication on the Internet.

Annex XI

Terms referred to Organic Production in the official languages of the Member States of the European Union as referred to in Article 39(1) of this Standard

BG:	биологичен.
ES:	ecológico, biológico.
CS:	ekologické, biologické.
DA:	økologisk.
DE:	ökologisch, biologisch.
ET:	mahe, ökoloogiline.
EL:	βιολογικό.
EN:	organic.
FR:	biologique.
GA:	orgánach.
HR:	ekološki.
IT:	biologico.
LV:	biolģisks, ekolģisks.
LT:	ekologiškas.
LU:	biologesch.
HU:	ökológiai.
MT:	organiku.
NL:	biologisch.
PL:	ekologiczne.
PT:	biológico.
RO:	ecologic.
SK:	ekologické, biologické.
SL:	ekološki.
FI:	luonnonmukainen.
SV:	ekologisk.

Annex XII

Model of documentary evidence to the operator referred to in Article 79 of this Standard

<p>Documentary evidence to the operator according to Article 79 of the A CERT ORGANIC STANDARD, recognized as equivalent with the provisions of regulation (EC) No 834/2007.</p>	
<p>1. Document number:</p>	
<p>2. Name and address of operator:</p> <p>Main activity (producer, processor, importer, etc.):</p>	<p>3. Name, address and code number of control body / authority:</p>
<p>4. Product groups/activity:</p> <p>-Plant and plant products:</p> <p>-Seaweed and seaweed products:</p> <p>-Livestock and livestock products:</p> <p>-Aquaculture animals and aquaculture animal products:</p> <p>-Processed products:</p>	<p>5. defined as:</p> <p>Organic production, in-conversion products, and also non-organic production, where parallel production/processing pursuant to Article 11 occurs</p>
<p>6. Validity period:</p> <p>Plant products from...to....</p> <p>Seaweed products from...to....</p> <p>Livestock products from...to....</p> <p>Aquaculture animal products from...to....</p> <p>Processed products from...to....</p>	<p>7. Date of control (s):</p>
<p>8. This document has been issued in accordance with Article 79 of the A CERT ORGANIC STANDARD. The declared operator has submitted his activities under control, and meets the requirements laid down in the named Standard, recognized as equivalent with the provisions of regulation (EC) No 834/2007.</p> <p>Date ,place:</p> <p>Signature on behalf of the issuing control body/authority:</p>	

Annex XIII

Model of a vendor declaration referred to in Article 81 of A CERT Organic Standard

Vendor declaration according to Article 8(3) of A CERT Organic Standard	
Name, address of vendor:	
Identification (e.g. lot or stock number):	Product name:
<p>Components: (Specify all components existing in the product/used the last in the production process)</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>	
<p>I declare that this product was manufactured neither 'from' nor 'by' GMOs as those terms are used in Articles 2 and 8 of A CERT Organic Standard. I do not have any information which could suggest that this statement is inaccurate.</p> <p>Thus, I declare that the above named product complies with Article 8 of A CERT Organic Standard regarding the prohibition on the use of GMOs.</p> <p>I undertake to inform our customer and its control body/authority immediately if this declaration is withdrawn or modified, or if any information comes to light which would undermine its accuracy.</p> <p>I authorize the control body or control authority, as defined in Article 2 of A CERT Organic Standard, which supervises our customer to examine the accuracy of this declaration and if necessary to take samples for analytic proof. I also accept that this task may be carried out by an independent institution which has been appointed in writing by A CERT.</p> <p>The undersigned takes responsibility for the accuracy of this declaration.</p>	
Country, place, date, signature of vendor:	Company stamp of vendor (if appropriate):

ANNEX XIIIa

Section 1

Organic production of salmonids in fresh water:

Brown trout (*Salmo trutta*) — Rainbow trout (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*) — American brook trout (*Salvelinus fontinalis*) — Salmon (*Salmo salar*) — Charr (*Salvelinus alpinus*) — Grayling (*Thymallus thymallus*) — American lake trout (or grey trout) (*Salvelinus namaycush*) — Huchen (*Hucho hucho*)

Production system	Ongrowing farm systems must be fed from open systems. The flow rate must ensure a minimum of 60 % oxygen saturation for stock and must ensure their comfort and the elimination of farming effluent.
Maximum stocking density	Salmonid species not listed below 15 kg/m ³ Salmon 20 kg/m ³ Brown trout and Rainbow trout 25 kg/m ³ Arctic charr 25 kg/m ³

Section 2

Organic production of salmonids in sea water:

Salmon (*Salmo salar*), Brown trout (*Salmo trutta*) — Rainbow trout (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*)

Maximum stocking density	10 kg/m ³ in net pens
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Section 3

Organic production of cod (*Gadus morhua*) and other Gadidae, sea bass (*Dicentrarchus labrax*), sea bream (*Sparus aurata*), meagre (*Argyrosomus regius*), turbot (*Psetta maxima* [= *Scophthalmus maximus*]), red porgy (*Pagrus pagrus* [= *Sparus pagrus*]), red drum (*Sciaenops ocellatus*) and other Sparidae, and spinefeet (*Siganus* spp.)

Production system	In open water containment systems (net pens/cages) with minimum sea current speed to provide optimum fish welfare or in open systems on land.
Maximum stocking density	For fish other than turbot: 15 kg/m ³ For turbot: 25 kg/m ²

Section 4

Organic production of sea bass, sea bream, meagre, mullets (*Liza*, *Mugil*) and eel (*Anguilla* spp.) in earth ponds of tidal areas and costal lagoons

Containment system	Traditional salt pans transformed into aquaculture production units and similar earth ponds in tidal areas
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Production system	There shall be adequate renewal of water to ensure the welfare of the species, At least 50 % of the dikes must have plant cover Wetland based depuration ponds required
Maximum stocking density	4 kg/m ³

Section 5

Organic production of Sturgeon in fresh water:

Species concerned: Acipenser family

Production system	Water flow in each rearing unit shall be sufficient to ensure animal welfare Effluent water to be of equivalent quality to incoming water
Maximum stocking density	30 kg/m ³

Section 6

Organic production of fish in inland waters:

Species concerned: Carp family (Cyprinidae) and other associated species in the context of polyculture, including perch, pike, catfish, coregonids, sturgeon.

Production system	<p>In fishponds which shall periodically be fully drained and in lakes. Lakes must be devoted exclusively to organic production, including the growing of crops on dry areas.</p> <p>The fishery capture area must be equipped with a clean water inlet and of a size to provide optimal comfort for the fish. The fish must be stored in clean water after harvest.</p> <p>Organic and mineral fertilisation of the ponds and lakes shall be carried out in compliance with Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 889/2008 with a maximum application of 20 kg Nitrogen/ha.</p> <p>Treatments involving synthetic chemicals for the control of hydrophytes and plant coverage present in production waters are prohibited.</p> <p>Areas of natural vegetation shall be maintained around inland water units as a buffer zone for external land areas not involved in the farming operation in accordance with the rules of organic aquaculture.</p> <p>For grow-out 'polyculture' shall be used on condition that the criteria laid down in the present specifications for the other species of lakes fish are duly adhered to.</p>
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Farming yield	The total production of species is limited to 1 500 kg of fish per hectare per year.
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Section 7

Organic production of penaeid shrimps and freshwater prawns (*Macrobrachium* spp.):

Establishment of production unit/s	Location to be in sterile clay areas to minimise environmental impact of pond construction. Ponds to be built with the natural pre-existing clay. Mangrove destruction is not permitted.
Conversion time	Six months per pond, corresponding to the normal lifespan of a farmed shrimp.
Broodstock origin	A minimum of half the broodstock shall be domesticated after three years operating. The remainder is to be pathogen free wild broodstock originating from sustainable fisheries. A compulsory screening to be implemented on the first and second generation prior to introducing to the farm.
Eyestalk ablation	Is prohibited.
Maximum on farm stocking densities and production limits	Seeding: maximum 22 post larvae/m ² Maximum instantaneous biomass: 240 g/m ²

Section 7a

Organic production of crayfish:

Species concerned: *Astacus astacus*, *Pacifastacus leniusculus*.

Maximum stocking density:	For small-sized crayfish (< 20 mm): 100 individuals per m ² . For crayfish of intermediate size (20-50 mm): 30 individuals per m ² . For adult crayfish (> 50 mm): 10 individuals per m ² , provided that adequate hiding places are available.
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Section 8

Molluscs and echinoderms:

Production systems	Long-lines, rafts, bottom culture, net bags, cages, trays, lantern nets, bouchot poles and other containment systems. For mussel cultivation on rafts the number of drop-ropes shall not exceed one per square meter of surface area. The maximum drop-rope length shall not exceed 20 metres. Thinning-out of drop-ropes shall not take place during the production cycle, however sub-division of drop ropes shall be permitted without increasing stocking density at the outset.
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Section 9

Tropical fresh water fish: milkfish (*Chanos chanos*), tilapia (*Oreochromis spp.*), siamese catfish (*Pangasius spp.*):

Production systems	Ponds and net cages
Maximum stocking density	Pangasius: 10 kg/m ³ Oreochromis: 20 kg/m ³

Section 10

Other aquaculture animal species: none

Annex XIV

Model of Certificate of Inspection

For import of products from organic production into the European Union

referred to in Article 80 of this Standard

The model of the certificate is determined with regard to:

- the text,
- the format, on one single sheet,
- the layout and the dimensions of the boxes.

Certificate of Inspection for import of products from organic production into the European Union

1. Issuing control body or authority (name, address and code)		2. Council Regulation (EC) No 834/2007 - Article 33(2) <input type="checkbox"/> or - Article 33(3) <input type="checkbox"/>	
3. Serial number of the certificate of inspection		4. Exporter (name and address)	
5. Producer or processor of the product (name and address)		6. Control body or control authority (name, address and code)	
7. Country of origin		8. Country of export	
9. Country of clearance / Point of entry		10. Country of destination	
11. Importer (name, address and EORI number)		12. First consignee in the Union (name and address)	
13. Description of products CN code Trade name Number of packages Lot number Net weight			
14. Container number	15. Seal number	16. Total gross weight	
17. Means of transport before point of entry into the Union Mode Identification International transport document			
18. Declaration of control authority or control body issuing the certificate referred to in box 1 This is to certify that this certificate has been issued on the basis of the checks required under Article 13(4) of Regulation (EC) No 1235/2008 and that the products designated above have been obtained in accordance with rules of production and inspection of the organic production method which are considered equivalent in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 834/2007.			
Date			
Name and signature of authorised person Stamp of issuing authority or body			
19. Customs warehousing <input type="checkbox"/>		Inward processing <input type="checkbox"/>	
Name and address of operator:			

Control body or control authority (name, address and code):	
Customs Declaration Reference Number for customs warehousing or inward processing:	
20. Verification of the consignment and endorsement by the relevant Member State's competent authority.	
Authority and Member State:	
Date:	
Name and signature of authorised person	Stamp
21. Declaration of the first consignee.	
This is to certify that the reception of the products has been carried out in accordance with Article 34 of Regulation (EC) No 889/2008.	
Name of the company:	Date:
Name and signature of the authorised person	

Notes
Box 1: Name, address and code of control body or authority in the third country as referred to in Article of Regulation (EC) No 1235/2008. This body also completes boxes 4 to 18.
Box 2: This box indicates the provisions of Regulation (EC) No 834/2007 which are relevant for the issue and use of this certificate; indicate the relevant provision.
Box 3: Serial number of the certificate automatically assigned by the electronic Trade Control and Expert System (TRACES) referred to in Article 13(2) of Regulation (EC) No 1235/2008, except where Article 13a(3) applies.
Box 4: Name and address of the operator exporting the products from the country mentioned in box 8. The exporter is the operator performing the last operation for the purposes of preparation as defined in Article 2(i) of Regulation (EC) No 834/2007 on the products mentioned in box 13 and sealing the products in appropriate packaging or containers, pursuant to Article 34 of Regulation (EC) No 889/2008.
Box 5: Operator(s) who produced or processed the products in the third country mentioned in box 7.
Box 6: Control body(ies) or authority(ies) for monitoring compliance of the production or processing of the products with the rules of organic production in the country mentioned in box 7.
Box 7: Country of origin means the country(ies) where the product has been produced/grown or processed.
Box 8: Country of export means the country where the product has been subject to the last operation for the purposes of preparation as defined in Article 2(i) of Regulation (EC) No 834/2007 and sealed in appropriate packaging or containers.
Box 9: Country of clearance means the country in which the consignment is released for free circulation into the European Union. Point of entry is the point of release for free circulation and is identified by the United Nations Code for Trade and Transport Locations (UN/LOCODE, five alphabetical characters).
Box 10: Country of destination means the country of the first consignee in the European Union.
Box 11: Name, address and the Economic Operators Registration and Identification number (EORI), as set out in Article 9 of Regulation (EU) No 952/2013, of the importer. The importer shall mean the natural or legal person within the European Union who presents the consignment for release for free circulation into the Union, either on its own, or through a representative.
Box 12: Name and address of the first consignee of the consignment in the European Union. The first consignee shall mean the natural or legal person where the consignment is delivered and where it will be handled for further preparation and/or marketing. The first consignee shall also complete box 24.
Box 13: Description of products that includes Combined Nomenclature codes for the products concerned (8-digit level where possible) , trade name, number of packages (number of boxes, cartons, bags, buckets, etc.), lot number and net weight.
Box 14: Optional
Box 15: Optional
Box 16: Total gross weight expressed in appropriate units (kg of net mass, litre, etc).
Box 17: Means of transport arriving at the point of entry.
Mode of transport: aeroplane, vessel, railways, road vehicle, other.
Identification of the means of transport: for aeroplane the flight number, for vessels the ship name(s), for railways the train identity and wagon number, for road transports the registration number plate with trailer number plate if appropriate.

In the case of ferry, indicate vessel and road vehicle with the identification of the road vehicle and of the scheduled ferry.

Box 18: Declaration of control authority or control body issuing the certificate. The signature and the stamp must be in a colour different to that of the printing.

Box 19: Shall be filled in by the relevant Member State's competent authority or by the importer.

Box 20: Shall be completed by the relevant Member State's competent authority, if appropriate, before the preparation or splitting operation in the circumstances referred to in Article 14 of Regulation (EC) No 1235/2008 and at the verification of the consignment in accordance with Article 13(1).

Box 21: Shall be filled in by the first consignee at the reception of the products, when he has carried out the checks provided for in Article 34 of Regulation (EC) No 889/2008.'

Annex XIvA

Model of the extract of the Certificate of Inspection

For import of products from organic production into the European Community

referred to in Article 80 of this Standard

The model of the certificate is determined with regard to:

- the text,
- the format, on one single sheet,
- the layout and the dimensions of the boxes.

EXTRACT No ... of the Certificate of Inspection for import of products from organic production into the European Union

1. Control body or authority having issued the underlying certificate of inspection (name, address and code)		2. Council Regulation (EC) No 834/2007 - Article 33(2) <input type="checkbox"/> or - Article 33(3) <input type="checkbox"/>	
3. Serial number of the underlying certificate of inspection		4. Operator having split the original consignment into batches (name and address)	
5. Control body or control authority (name, address and code)		6. Importer (name, address and EORI address)	
7. Country of origin		8. Country of export	
9. Country of clearance / Point of entry		10. Country of destination	
11. Consignee of the batch obtained from splitting (named and address)			
12. Description of products			
CN codes	Number of packages	Net weight of the batch and net weight of the original consignment	
13. Declaration of the relevant Member State's competent authority endorsing the extract of the certificate. This extract corresponds to the batch described above and obtained by the splitting of a consignment which is covered by an original certificate of inspection with the serial number mentioned in box 3.			
Date			
Name and signature of authorised person		Stamp	
14. Declaration of the consignee of the batch			
This is to certify that the reception of the batch has been carried out in accordance with Article 34 of Regulation (EC) No 889/2008.			
Name of the company:		Date:	
Name and signature of the authorised person			

Notes
Extract No....: The extract number corresponds to the number of the batch obtained from the splitting of the original consignment.
Box 1: Name, address and code of control body or authority in the third country having issued the underlying certificate of inspection.
Box 2: This box indicates the provisions of Regulation (EC) No 834/2007 which are relevant for the issue and use of this extract; indicate the relevant provision under which the underlying consignment was imported, see box 2 of the underlying certificate of inspection.
Box 3: Serial number of the underlying certificate automatically assigned by the electronic Trade Control and Expert System (TRACES) referred to in Article 13(2) of Regulation (EC) No 1235/2008, except where Article 13a(3) applies.
Box 4: Operator that physically splits the consignment into batches or the operator responsible for that operation.
Box 5: Control body or authority in charge of controlling the operator having split the consignment.
Boxes 6, 7 and 8: See relevant information on the underlying certificate of inspection.
Box 9: Country of clearance means the country in which the consignment is released for free circulation into the European Union. Point of entry is the point of release for free circulation and is identified by the United Nations Code for Trade and Transport Locations (UN/LOCODE, five alphabetical characters).
Box 10: Country of destination means the country of the first consignee in the European Union.
Box 11: Consignee of the batch (obtained from the splitting) in the European Union.
Box 12: Description of products that includes Combined Nomenclature codes for the products concerned (8-digit level where possible), number of packages (number of boxes, cartons, bags, buckets, etc.), and net weight expressed in appropriate units (kg of net mass, litre, etc.) and the net weight indicated in box 13 of the underlying certificate of inspection.
Box 13: Shall be completed by the relevant Member State's competent authority for each of the batches resulting from the splitting operation referred to in Article 14(2) of Regulation (EC) 1235/2008.
Box 14: Shall be filled in at the reception of the batch, when the consignee has carried out the checks provided for in Article 34 of Regulation (EC) No 889/2008.

Annex XV

Species for which organically produced seed or seed potatoes are available in sufficient quantities and for a significant number of varieties in specific Third Countries referred to in Article 18(4)

Annex XVI

References to European Regulations, Decisions and Norms

Section A: European Regulations

Council Regulation (EC) No 834/2007 of 28 June 2007 on organic production and labelling of organic products and repealing Regulation (EEC) No 2092/91

Commission Regulation (EC) No 889/2008 of 5 September 2008 laying down detailed rules for the implementation of Council Regulation (EC) No 834/2007 on organic production and labeling of organic products with regard to organic production, labelling and control

Commission Regulation (EC) No 1235/2008 of 8 December 2008 laying down detailed rules for implementation of Council Regulation (EC) No 834/2007 as regards the arrangements for imports of organic products from third countries

Council Regulation (EC) No 1234/2007 of 22 October 2007 establishing a common organization of agricultural markets and on specific provisions for certain agricultural products (Single CMO Regulation)

Commission Regulation (EC) No 606/2009 of 10 July 2009 laying down certain detailed rules for implementing Council Regulation (EC) No 479/2008 as regards the categories of grapevine products, oenological practices and the applicable restrictions

Commission regulation (EC) No 607/2009 of 14 July 2009 laying down certain detailed rules for the implementation of Council Regulation (EC) No 479/2008 as regards protected designations of origin and geographical indications, traditional terms, labelling and presentation of certain wine sector products

Regulation (EC) No 882/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 April 2004 on official controls performed to ensure the verification of compliance with feed and food law, animal health and animal welfare rules

Regulation (EC) No 178/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 28 January 2002 laying down the general principles and requirements of food law, establishing the European Food Safety Authority and laying down procedures in matters of food safety

Section B: European Directives

Council Directive 91/676/EEC of 12 December 1991 concerning the protection of waters against pollution caused by nitrates from agricultural sources

Council Directive 88/388/EEC of 22 June 1988 on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to flavourings for use in foodstuffs and to source materials for their production

Section C: Other European Norms, International Standards & Guidelines

ISO/IEC 17065:2012 Conformity assessment -- Requirements for bodies certifying products, processes and services

ISO/IEC 17025:2005 General requirements for the competence of testing and calibration laboratories

EA-3/12 M: 2013 EA Policy for the Accreditation of Organic Production Certification

Guidelines on imports of organic products into the European Union

Codex Alimentarius guidelines CAC/GL 32, GUIDELINES FOR THE PRODUCTION, PROCESSING, LABELLING AND MARKETING OF ORGANICALLY PRODUCED FOODS



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